Vol. XVIII-No. 20.

RELIGIOUS.

Miscellany.

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS .- No. 13.

Conclusion.

LETTERS TO CHRISTIANS.—No. 13.

Conclusion.

The pressure of other duties, which will probably occupy my time entirely till I shall bid farewell to America, compels me to write "conclusion" at the head of this letter. The subject has been but just entered upon in the preceding letters. I feel, deeply feel the necessity of it being thoroughly discussed, and the whole truth respecting it being brought before the Christian public. I have presented a few facts and considerations respecting it, for the purpose of acquainting my readers with the ability and duty of Christians to evangelize the world before another generation shall perish; but more especially, to call the attention of those, who are, or should be, leaders in this work, to the importance and practicability of causing Christians to know, and exciting them to do their duty. To them I must leave the mare thorough discussion of the subject, which the exigencies of the case imperiously demand. On them devolves the tremendous respensibility of deciding whether Christians shall be led to engage in this work in real earnest, and give the gospel to the present, or at the farthest, to the next generation of the heathen, or go on as they have done and let pagan millions sink to endless ruin. Our final Judge will hold us responsible, not only for the good which we might have done ourselves, but also for that which we might have excited others to do.

I cannot, however, willingly conclude, without saying a few words, though it be in haste, to theyoung men in our churches.—It is from the lips of some of you, my youthfel readers, that the heathen must hear the gospel, if they ever hear it. Their salvation, therefore, depends, under God, upon you. Let me, then, address to each of you the momentous inquiry, is if not your duty to spend your life among the heathen, as a preacher, or instructor?—While you are considering this question, keep your eye fixed upon the example of Christ. Remember how he left his home and country, exchanged the society of heaven for that of de

bread of life; and then ascertain, by meditation and prayer with fasting where and how you can do most for the salvation of the world. If it shall appear on impartial examination of the subject, that you can do most for the salvation of souls by going to the heather; will you, my brethren, you, who have yourselves been redeemed with the precious blood of the Son of God, bring reproach upon the cause of your Redeemer, by showing that you are still governed by the spirit of this world? Will you disgrace the Christian name, by refusing to listen to the crywhich dying millions send forth for the gospel of life? No, Christian brethren, no; I am persuaded better things of you. You will not refuse their plea. You will not let them sink down to death, while you have it to your power to save them. Calculate then, e it tn your power to save them. Calculate then, wmany missionaries are wanted to make known

te it to your power to save them. Calculate then, winny missionaries are wanted to make known gospel to every creature, and come forward in ficient numbers to evangelize the world; and thus ow the tremendous responsibility of deciding ether this work shall, or shall not be done before present generation perish, upon others, to be deed by their consent or refusal to support you, and expected by their consent or refusal to support you, and expected by their consent or refusal to support you, and expected by their consent or refusal to support you, and expected by their consent or refusal to support you, and expected by their consent of the work. I wish also particularly to call the attention of presiding officer of each church to the subject because. I fear many will delay a decision respective what they will do for the heathen, and delay I delay it, till it is forgotten, or their convictions duty are worn away. In behalf, therefore, of the rishing heathen, I call upon you, respected breth, to bring this subject distinctly before the churches or which you preside. That it may be presented such a manner as to lead them to a definite decision, let me request you to propose to them the follet me request you to propose to them the fol-ing questions, or others which will answer the

inally, Christian brethren, as I said in my last, every Christian answer, and answer rightly, and ther generation will not go down to the grave ore a Bible will be found in every family on th, and every individual of the human race have and of Christ. God will be honored; his favor sered; and we shall have reason to expect general dabundant effusions of the Holy Spirit in Christ-tlands, and that in countries now buried in the kness and misery of paganism, "all will soon ow the Lord from the least to the greatest." ALL THEN THE WORK BE DONE?

A MISSIONARY.

For the Boston Recorder. SOME MISCONSTRUED TEXTS.

SOME MISCONSTRUED TEXTS.

Mr. Editor.—It was said by the Saviour, I do tolding of myself. There are many other texts in the New Testament of a similar nature. What is the idea which was meant by this language? twas said by the Saviour, (John 7, 17.) If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself. What is the import of the last clause? Evidently, he shall know whether my words are true; whether I am what I profess to be, a divine and heavenly eacher, or a deceiver. To speak of himself, therefore, is the same as to be a deceiver and a linr.

The meaning is very similar when it is each by the

The meaning is very similar when it is said by the variour. I honor not myself; I seek not my own day. By the Jews he was accused of blasphemy, of being an impostor, of wishing to destroy the torship of God. To which he uniformly replied, y saying, I do nothing of myself. I seek not mine wan glory; my decrine is not mine;—as much as a say, 'You have no reason to suppose that I wish a say, 'You have no reason to suppose that I wish he satiry the worship of God. I do nothing of myself. I and my Father are one. I do nothing which is not agreeable to the Father, and which has not greeable to the Father, and which has not greeable to the Father, and which has not greeable to the said support of the said of the Father there is a perfect union of feeling and gn. The words I speak unto you are not e. As the Father hath taught me I speak these. It do always those things that please him. In the Father, and the Father in me. In ling do I oppose the will of the Father; I seek my own glory, apart from the glory of the her.

er.'
cain it is said: When ye have lifted up the
of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and
I do nothing of myself. What was it of which
were then to be convinced? Most evidently,
his words were true, that he was not a deceive,
o do any thing of himself, is, then, to act for his
personal benefit, or glory,—being unfaithful to
Father. This is the whole import of the language
hich I have referred. It has no additional meannt he same sense it is said of the Holy Ghost
have referred.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1822

seldom; not as stated, but as extraordinary means.

—Prepare for them with much humble importunate prayer. Remember that, like all other means they will only be useful as far as they are attended upon with a believing reference and application to the Spirit of all grace. And be careful not to view or use them in any way which will tend to depreciate in your esteem the ordinary means of grace. Whatever or whoever does this, is a great evil, and will inevitably by followed by the frowns of Zion's King.

N. YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT. While the Committee report their proceedings, they feel bound, "forgetting the things which are behind," to "reach forth to those which are before." Among the objects which now claim the attention of the Society, are,

1. Furnishing the Community with the most

2. Supplying the whole population, so par as ACCESS IS GIVEN, WITH TRACTS ACCOMPANIED BY CHRISTIAN EFFORT AND PREYER; AND, AS A MEANS OF

4. MEETING THE CLAIMS OF FOREIGN AND PAGAN 4. MERTING THE CLAIMS OF FOREIGN AND PAGAN LANDS.

The death of Mr. Thomas Stokes, a finember of the Committee, is noticed; and also of Messrs, S. S. Waldo and William Yongo, Agents, and Rev. Joseph W. Barr, who acted as Agent for some weeks immediately after the last anniversary.

Owing to the difficulty of preparing the details for the Report in season, the Society's year, including that now past, will be considered as closing April 15.

New Publications.

New Publications.

Eleves Tracts in English; two in Portuguese; eight in German; six children's Tracts; one Hambbill; Life of Brainerd, \$60 pages, Edwards on the Affections, 276; Life of S. Kilpin, 156; Evidence of Prophecy from Keith, 144; Cotton Mather's Essays to do good, 108; Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance, 108; Heavenly Manna, 128;—being 35 new publications; making the whole number of the Society's Publications 648.

Of the Christian Almanac, 16 editions were pub-

Society's Publications 648.
Of the Christian Almanac, 16 editions were published for 1833, and 75,000 copies printed by the Society. This work is to be enlarged to 48 pages, without covers, or any increase of price.
Of the Tract Magazine 5,250 are published month-

ly.

The Committee express the highest sense of the importance of obtaining New Tracts, especially those of a narrative character, and such as, in the simplicity and perspicuity of their style, and their clear exhibitions of truth, are adapted to interest and benefit the great mass of readers.

The circulation of the Society's occasional volumes, of the character of those above named, is also considered as promising great usefulness. The report contains an excellent letter on the subject from Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton.

Amount of publications printed and circulated. Publications. Pages. 2,808,676 39,700,808 3,543,087 48,400,607 Printed during the year,

Circulated do. do.

Circulated do. do.

Printed since the formation of the So. 23,01,549, 207

Printed since the formation of the So. 23,01,549, 203,21,700

Circulated do. do. do. 23,01,549, 203,21,700

Circulated do. do. 40,00,173,000, 203,000, 203,230,327

Remaining in the Depository. 1 450,0407

To the appeal on Cholera 166,000 were printed and most of them circulated within eight weeks. Of the tract "I am an Infidel," 119,000 have been circulated during the substant during the

the tract." I am an infinitely." I 19,000 have been circulated during the year.

Gratuitous Distributions.

Foreign, 688,969 pages; Army and Navy, 147,-660; Distributed by Agents, 552,671; granted to individuals, 809,965; to auxiliaries, 3,432,690; on lakes and canals and to Benevolent Institutions, 371,-

total 6,003,245 pages. Receipts and Expenditures during the year talance in the Treasury, May 1, 1932, leceived for publications sold, lonations trom all sources, including \$6,856,97 for for-eign distribution, 31,229,25 Total receipts,

Printing.

For supplying destitute portions of the country, including more than twenty years service of Travellir

Agents, twelve of whom are laboring at the South at

West. riations for Foreign Distribution,

Total, as above, 62,445,50

The receipts and gratuitous distributions exceed those of any former year; and the foreign appropriations are more than in the seven years prece-

ding.

The Visiting and Financial Secretary since December 1, has visited the principal towns from Charleston, via New Orleans, to St. Louis, in which he has raised about \$3,650.

with the Society 999. Connected with the Society's Branches and large Auxiliaries 3,594; making a total of 4,595; many of which, however, have become inefficient, and some have wholly ceased to

uppyling our country with tracts, accompanied by Christian effort and prayer.

Christian effort and prayer.

The necessity of this system of effort is clearly set forth, and its efficiency, especially where the Distributers have made particular individuals the special objects of this require. Distributers have made partitude individual of properties of their prayers, and their renewed and persevering labors; and where District prayer meetings have been sustained with spirituality and

The substance of the reports for the last month's Distribution in the 8th Ward in the city of New York are given as an illustration of what might be expected by the blessing of God, were similar exertions put forth throughout the country—nine written reports having been received; which, in addition to many cases of seriousness and anxiety, mention filten instances of hopeful conversion.

Labors of the Society's Agents.

Labors of the Society's Agents.

The Society has now 16 Agents laboring in their appropriated fields: viz. 3 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Virginia, 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Tennessee, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Ohio, 2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, and 1 in Missouri. Four others are under commission and expected to enter on their labors immediately, and some others are laboring for short periods in different parts of the country.

The Report proceeds to give facts communicated by 12 local Agents, showing the destitution of their

periods in different parts of the country.

The Report proceeds to give facts communicated by 12 local Agents, showing the destitution of their The Report proceeds to give facts communicated by 12 local Agents, showing the destitution of their respective fields, and the success which has attended their efforts. The aggregate of the items reported by them gives to each Ageut's field, on an average, 25 counties; 23,400 square miles, and a fraction less than 300,000 inhabitants. It shows that, according to the best information obtained, a fraction less than one half of the population are supplied with Evangelical preaching; and that a fraction more than one third of that one half absent themselves; making a fraction more than two thirds of the whole population who do not attend on the stated means of grace. The Committee do not vouch for the correctness of this statement. They have only given with arithmetical accuracy, what is the average of the aggregate report made by 12 laborers from such data as has been within their reach, in 12 different fields, wholly independent of each other. And the committee have no reason to believe, that the remaining Agent's fields, which it has been contemplated to occupy throughout the country, are better supplied with the means of grace, than the 12 above reported.

So far as these statements accord with facts, they give pain to the hearts of the committee. They do not pertain to any one portion of our land. They are presented as showing the moral wants of our beloved country, and as an incitement to those who regard the eternal welfare of her population, and

are presented as showing the moral wants of our beloved country, and as an incitement to those who
regard the eternal welfare of her population, and
wish that she may be made a blessing to the world,
to pray, and to lahor, and if necessary to change
their field of effort, and transfer themselves wherever their services are most required.

The question of the diffusion of ministerial talent
and moral power throughout our country, appears to

the Committee to claim the most serious consideration. Who can deny the fact, that many of our congregations are enjoying a profusion of religious privileges, till multitudes become fastidious hearers, and multitudes gospel hardened, while to some millions of our population the Gospel of Jesus Christ is scarcely proclaimed at all? Can the churches expect the Divine blessing while thus appropriating to themselves the means of grace, and leaving millions in our own land to perish? Can ministers detained by no special providence of God, expect to meet with joy in the day of judgment, our benighted countrymen, to whom they would not go to proclaim salvation by atoning blood.

This subject is one bearing not merely on Missionary Institutions. It is one of great practical moment to this and every kindred Society. Were all qualified men intent, like the Apostle, on preaching "not where Christ bas been named," lest they "should build on another man's foundation," one of the most serious obstacles to the progress and usefulness of this institution in our country would be removed.

The Committee hope that, affecting and unquestionable as are the claims of Pagan lands, they will not be perverted to withdrawing the attention and efforts of the Christian Community from the still pressing and unsupplied claims of our own Country.

The Foreign Field.

The Foreign Field.

The Committee feel bound to render special thanks to God, that they have been enabled, during the year, to transmit the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH to aid in the circulation of approved Tracts at the following stations: viz. by American Baptist Missionaries in Burmah, \$1,500; American Missionaries and Mr. Gutzlaff in China, \$1,500; Bombay, \$4,000; Seqvion, \$1,000; Sandwich Islands, \$1,000; Malta and countries on the Mediterranean, \$1,000; Protestart Episcopal Missionaries in Greece, \$500; Paris Trict Society, \$1,500; Hamburgh \$500—total, \$10,600.

While the Committee trust, that God will render these appropriations the means of great good, they

these appropriations the means of great good, they also believe that the expending of this amount will but create an additional demand, and RENDER A MUCH but ereatem additional demand, and RENDER A MUCH LARGER AGOLYN REQUISITE. IN ALL SUCCEDING YEARS. The Heaben are given to Christ as "his inheritance," and the work of pouring the light of truth upon their dark minds is one of boundless extent. The Cormittee hope these efforts will be renewed, with redubled vigor, and persevered in, in the strength of God, till the millennial day shall dawn. Too long have beloved Missionaries toiled, and many of them fallen in the work, while extending their eye n vain to the American Churches for sufficient nidin their Tract operations. All their communications, (of which the Report contains large extracts) show how indispensable are Tracts to the success of their work, and how much they are cheered and encouraged by the Society's appropriations. adecess of their work, and now much they are encer-ed and encouraged by the Society's appropriations. The Committee would gladly if possible, anticipate their wants, and instead of waiting till a pittance shall be wrung from our hands by their earnest and

their wants, and instead of waiting till a pittance shall be wrung from our hands by their earnest and reiterated appeals, encourage them to go onward—to enlarge their efforts—and devise liberal things for millions perishing around them.

It is a most instructive fact, that the Society has been blessed in its pecuniary means, just in proportion to its efforts for foreign and pagan lands. When these efforts were commenced with any degree of efficiency, in December, 1831, the Society owed on money loased from the banks \$\$,000; and for paper bought on credit \$12,000. It transmitted to foreign lands, before the Anniversary then ensuing, \$5,000; and has since transmitted \$10,000; and now the last cent of the debt is paid; it is disencembered from its burden and may press forward unbindered in its blessed work. These facts the Committee feel constrained publicly to state as an humble acknowledgement to God. He has placed it on record, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that witholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth it poverty." May He ever give the Committee and all connected with the Society, grace to trust Him and go forward in the discharge of duty.

All the intelligence the Committee have received

duty.
All the intelligence the Committee have received All the intelligence the Committee have received from Pagan nations confirm the evidence that God will use THE PARSS, as an important auxiliary to Missions in their illumination and conversion. The Committee of the American Board for Foreign Missions have recently estimated that, could sufficient pecuniary means and an adequate number of Missionaries be secured, there are now eeded in Pagan lands one HUNDRED PRINTIN

PRESSES.
The Report proceeds to give an interesting sketch

The Report proceeds to give an interesting sketch of intelligence received from various stations. A communication from the Paris Tract Society states, that if they had to-day 20,000 francs (\$4,000) they could profitably expend it in a few months, without extraordinary exertions.

A letter from the Society at Hamburgh shows that the friends of Evangelical truth there are few—are suffering severe persecution, and in much need of as-

Letters from Rev. Mr. Temple at Malta, and Rev. Mr. King in Greece, express much gratitude for the aid received, especially for printing eight Scripture narratives in modern Greek, which have been approved by the Committee—the Greeks not now begins the NU Testermine.

now having the Orl Testament in the language segeneral use.

Very interesting letters have also just been received from Rev. Messrs. Goodell and Dwight, and Rev. Mr. Shauffler, Missionary to the Jews in Constantinople; stating that new fields are opening there, particularly among the Armenians, and that they had commenced the preparation of Tracts, not knowing how the expense would be borne, when information of the Society's appropriation arrived.

At the Sandwich Islands, presses are in active operation, and such is the desire and the ability to read, that every thing printed is perhaps more sure to be attentively read than at any other station, or in any other language.

in any other language.

Testimonies from the oldest missionaries in India.

Testimonies from the oldest missionaries in mass show that Tracts are indispensable to their highe usefulness, and have been greatly blessed. In the country around Bomboy, several person have been found, who had oltained a tolerably co-rect idea of Christianity from Tracts carried in rect idea of Christianity from Tracts carried into the interior by merchants. On perusing the Tracts, some of the Hindoos have expressed great astonishment, and have said, when you have distributed a great menty such, then there will be a change.

Very full and satisfactory communications have been received from Ceylon, stating the number of Tamul population at from eight to twelve millions, that it embraces multitudes of readers, and that extended the their Tracts adouted to their

that it embraces multitudes of readers, and that experience proves that short Tracts adapted to their condition will extensively be read. Printing presers are forthwith to be established at this station.

A resolution of cordial thanks for the aid extended to Bursash has been received from the Baptist Board for foreign missions, and abundant facts are contained in the journals of missionaries, showing the extent and success of Tract distribution. Great importance is attached to this nation from its practically to the Chinese empire-inaccessible almost from her eastern ports; but on a part of her western border having a population of intermingled Burmese and Chinese. Let Boodhism in Burmah—a religion which she once sent to China—be exchanged for the religion of Christ; and who can tell how soon she shall give Christiamity also to China, and her un-

the rengion of Christ; and who can ten now soon she shall give Christianity also to China, and her un-tohl millions embrace the only Redeemer. American missions are in contemplation for Siam, where the journals of Messrs. Gutzlaff, Tomlin, and Abcel, show that a wide door is open for Tract

and Abeel, show that a wide door is open for Tract operations.

Copies of nine Tracts written and printed by Leang Afa, a native Chinese convert, have been received, and were laid before the Society. Other Tracts have recently been issued, and a number of Scripture Tracts were in the hands of the printer at Canton, at the latest dates. The general Circular of Rev. Dr. Morrison and Rev. Mr. Bridgman, written just twenty-five years after Dr. Morrison's first arrival in China, attaches great importance to operations through the press, and states that some Christian Tracts are known to have reached and been read by the Emperor himself.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. tract of the 5th Annual Report, abridged from the N. Y. Obs. 1. Scaports of the United States.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 5th Annual Report, shridged from the N. Y. Obs.

1. Seaports of the United States.

The number of seamen belonging to the seaports of the United States is supposed to be nearly 100,000. In Fortland, there has been a great advance during the past year in the number and influence of Temperance Boarding houses. The "Scamen's Mansion" has entertained 600 boarders. In Salem, a chapel and preacher have been provided and a Temperance Boarding house for seamen is in successful operation. In Boston, the Seamen's Friend society are relieved from the heavy debt for the church on Fort hill, and are engaged in building a new church in another part of the city. A large Female society has been formed for the relief of the temporal wants of seamen. In New Bedford, a system of efforts for the benefit of seamen has been commenced during the past year, with good prospects of success. In New London a preacher has been procured. In New Haven a Free church has been organized with special reference to the accommodation of seamen. In New York, a Femále association of seamen. In New York, a Femále association has been instituted for the relief of the temporal wants of seamen, and a Marine Temperance society has been formed with flattering prospects of success. In Philadelphia, societies have been formed for the relief of the temporal and spiritual wants of seamen, one of which also supports the preacher of the Mariner's Baptist church. In Baltimore, the usual operations have been continued. In Charleston \$13-40 were recently raised by a Ladies' fair to aid the various institutions for seamen in the city. In Savannah, a Mariners' church has been commenced in a fine situation. In New Orleans, little has been done during the past year, in consequence of the failure of this society to send on a preacher.

2. Ports and places on our inland veders.

This department embraces the circuitous route of water communication from the city of N. York to the great lakes thence to New Orleans. Connecte

procuring preachers, and the means of their support and in organizing such a system of operations as shall be best adapted to bring the whole field under successful cultivation. The progress of Temperance has probably been more rapid among the watermen in that region, than among any other class of men engaged in the business of navigation.

Three of the preachers at ports and places on our inland waters have been commissioned by the National society, and for their support in part the National society still stands pledged; but the prospect is that this aid will not long be needed.

3. The Name of the United States.

3. The Navy of the United States.

The Navy of the United States.

The number of men connected with the U. S. Navy is about 4,000; of whom 1,000 are officers of different grades. They visit all parts of the world, and next to our foreign ministers they are regarded abroad as the highest representatives of our character and institutions. How important, therefore, that they should exhibit a Christian example! It is gratifying to state that the cause of Temperance. A letter from the Society at Hamburgh shows that the friends of Evangelical truth there are few—are suffering severe persecution, and in much need of as sistance.

The Visiting and Financial Secretary since Deside the principal towns from Charleston, via New Orleans, to St. Louis, in which he has raised about \$3,650.

Branches and Auxiliaries.

New Auxiliaries recognized during the year, 115; naking the whole number immediately connected with the Society 999. Connected with the Society 999. Connected with the Society 10 cm Rev. Mr. Temple at Malta and the state of the st gratifying to state that the cause of Temperance been done in some cases by other officers. The way seems to be opening for a more thorough dis-tribution of Bibles and Tracts among the men; and several officers of late have offered to take charge of these publications for distribution at the ports which they may visit. The chaplains and schoolmasters

4. The Whale Fishery.

4. The Whale Fishery.

This department of the Society's labors is becoming every day more and more important.

The sperm fishery is carried on principally in the Pacific ocean, and employed on the first of January last, 203 American vessels. The voyages generally occupy between two and three years, and the number of hands in each ship is on an average about 25, making the whole number of men more than 5,000. What is termed the Right Whale fishery is chiefly prosecuted near the Brazil banks, and the voyages are usually from six months to a year in length. The committee have no certain information respecting this branch of the business, but have been told by those whose opportunities for forming a judgment have been very considerable, that it is more extensive than the other. They consider it fair to estimate the whole number of men engaged in the whale fisheries at 10,000, about one half of whom (those engaged in the sperm fishery) are at sea so large a portion of their time from their bayers, and their half is and whole from their boyands. fishery) are at sea so large a portion of their time from their boyhood, that their habits and whole from their boyhood, that their habits and whole character may be said to be formed on the deep. These fisheries are an extensive nursery of shipmasters. All then must see how important it is that whale ships should be stored with proper religious books, that the Sabbath with all its train of blessings should be secured to them, and that chaplains and chapels, with their proper appendages, should be established at the Sandwich Islands which take resulting the Person of the ships sendowed in the ships sen

lains and chapels, with their proper appendages, should be established at the Sandwich Islands which is the rendezvous of the ships employed in the Pacific ocean, and at Rio Janeiro, which is the common resort of those who visit the Brazil hanks.

During the past year the cause of Temperance has made encouraging progress in the whale ships. Out of 97 whale ships that sailed from New Belford the last year, 75 carried no ardent spirits as 'article of drink, and some of them carried none even for medicine. A large number of the whale ships from other ports are conducted upon the same temperance principles. A company has been formed at Sag-harhor, L. I. to conduct the whale fishery according to certain rules, one of which is that the men are to rest from their labors on the Salbhath. In other ports also the subject of the proper observance of the Sablsath is under consideration.

But the most prominent occurrence of the past year in this department, was the embarkation of the Rev. John Diell in November, as chaplain to American Scamen at the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Diell was accompanied by a wife of kindred spirit, and carried out with him materials for erecting a chapel, with apartments for the residence of his family, and a reading room for seamen. He also carried out a library containing new books to the value of over \$500. The towns engaged in the whale fishery have felt a deep interest in this mission, and some of them have contributed liberally

arrival in China, attaches great importance to ations through the press, and states that some latian Tracts are known to have reached and read by the Emperor himself.

It he evidences of the Divine blessing on the

Whole No. 906.

5. Foreign ports generally.
In July the Rev. Flavel S. Mines with his lady sailed for Havre in France. He was received will great cordinlity, and, aided by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes of Paris, Mr. Edgerton, a merchant from Baltimore, and others, made a successful commencement of his labors. He has gathered a respectable congregation in a chaple, rented and fitted up for the purpose, and has been permitted to witness the hopeful conversion of 12 or more individuals, (two of whom are ship-masters. A church has been organized, consisting of 24 members; a Sabbath school established, embracing at the last dates, 15 teachers and 75 scholars.
In June the Rev. Edwin Stevens embarked at Philadelphia in the ship Morrison for Canton, where he arrived safely after a passage of 116 days, and was received with great kindness by Dr. Morrison, Mr. Bridgman and others.

Among other places which present loud calls, the committee mention Smyrna and St. Petersburgh. Calcutta is also under consideration, and to Smyrna £40 have been sent, to be added to a sum expected from England for the purposa of building a season's chapel.

This department of the cociety's labors presents a field which is literally "the world." It is sepposed that the whole number of seafaring men in this department is more than 2,000,000. As a class of men they are distinguished for knowledge of the world, enterprize, frankness and generasity, and their constant intercourse with all parts of the earth, is calculated to give them an annazing influence either for good or for evil, and yet only a small portion of them have ever heard the Gospel in a language which they understand. If the Christian world want missionaries, let them, with the help of God, convert these men, and they are in every part of the field at once.

Special wants of the Society.

1. The society are in great need of a House, in which they may cenduct their business, and which may furnish a permanent location for a Seaman's reading room, marine museum, &c.

2dly. The Society will want at least \$3,000

PRESBYTERAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 15th Annual Report, abridged from the N. Y. Obs. This society was formed in 1918, and has aided in obtaining an education for the ministry, six hundred and seventy-nine young men from the following

states , viz.					
Maine	7	Pennsylvania.	37	Tennessee	4
Vermont	27	Delaware	1	Kentucky	i
New Hampshire	8	Maryland	7	Ohio	•
Massachusettu	41	Virginia	11	Indiana	
Connecticut	28	North Carolina	2	Illinois	
New York	318		4	Michigan	
New Jersey	30	* Alabama	4	Terri. out of U	S.
Total 679					

The quarterly appropriations have been made a follows:

Quarter ending June, 1832 218 beneficiaries

" " Sept. " 227

" Dec. " 221 "

" March, 1833 256 " \$4,014 4,512 4,389 5,459 Making the total appropriation 818,524

after deducting the number licensed to preach, and the beneficiaries transferred to the American Educa-tion Society, there remain at present under patron-age four hundred and seventy-one, connected with the seventy-seven institutions, viz. In 10 Theological Seminaries, 74 benefici 15 Colleges 150 " 52 Academies 247 "

An interesting fact exhibited by the above table is that more than one half of the whole number under patronage, are in the first stage of education, distributed in 52 academies.

New applications.

New applications.

The whole number of new applicants received to patronage during the year was one hundred and sixty-two; of whom 10 were members of theological seminaries, 27 members of colleges, and 125 members of academies. A review of the ratio of new applicants for the last three years, will show an encounter of the ratio of the ratio of new applicants. raging advance.

For the year ending May 1831, 32 new beneficiaries

Total in three years 320

Number licensed to preach.

The number of young men who have during the year finished their studies with approbation, and have been commissioned to preach the gospel, is 35; of whom three have devoted themselves to the work of whom three have devoted themselves to the work of foreign missions, and it is an interesting fact, dis-closed by a recent examination of the subject, that of those who have been and now are successful foreign missionaries, full two-thirds were aided by Education Societies in their preparatory studies.

Pastoral supervision.
The directors are well persuaded that eminent sefulness depends very much on eminent holiness. usefulness depends very much on eminent holiness. To promote this the beneficiaries have been visited personally at their respective places of study as extensively as other pressing duties would permit. The officers of the different institutions have rendered every facility to the persons engaged in these visits, and have expressed their conviction of the decidedly happy influence of such visitations. Two hundred and seventeen copies of the "life of Henry Martyn," 40 copies of "Daily Food," with some copies of "the life of David Brainerd" have been presented to the young men. The directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of 154 copies of the life of David Brainerd from benevolent individuals for the same purpose. for the same purpose.

Amount of earnings. The last report stated that the earnings of the ben-eficiaries amounted to \$2882. This year the amount has been greatly increased, as will be seen in the following table.

36 men in 8 theological s 78 " 8 colleges 115 " 35 academies Fot. 229 " 51 6,504 04

The average amount earned by each individuable twenty-eight dollars and forty cents. Of the whole sum \$4,931.80 (more than three fourths) were earned by manual labor, without turning assist from the regulations and hours of study, and the remainder (\$1,472.24) by school keeping. Receipts and Expenditurer.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that the commencement of the year there was a balat the commencement of the year ance in hand of There has been since received 23,638 65

Making a total of 24,014 56
If to this sum be added the earnings of the beneficial which may be justly regarded as contribu-

28 60.

the increased income from the direct receipts to the treasury, amounts to \$7,391 15. If to this ne added the increased earnings of the beneficiaries, it will exhibit a total increase of \$16,913 05.

There has been paid, to meet the quarterly appropriations to beneficiaries, \$18,324 00.

For salaries of secretaries, treasurer, and agents, travelling expanses, office. J18 60.

and agents, travelling expenses, office rent, postage, Quarterly Register, and Call for increased efforts.

Call for increased efforts.

The present is a time of peculiar excitement. It portends the breaking up of old systems, and promises liberty to the nations, and facilities for the spread of the gospel. America, in her successful struggle for liberty has given a new impulse to the world. Says Douglass, "Every charge in America has occasioned a corresponding charge in Europe; the discovery of it, overturned the systems of the ancients, and gave a new face to adventure and to knowledge; the opening of its mines produced a revolution in property; and the independence of the United Stares, overturned the monarchy of France, and set free to a train which has not yet fully exploded. At every expansion of American influence, the older countries are destined to undergo new changes."

VIII.

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SHED BY

ATHER AND

LLAS. Cloth, Silk, Colias.—The above on street, 6 doors

COMPANY.

PANY give BUNDRED TROP

For the Boston Recorder

on this subject, the Saviour has given an exposition of his own language. He has told us what is meant by speaking or doing any thing of one's self, (John 7. 4.) He that speaketh of himself, seekern 18 own glont, that is, he is selfish. And when the Saviour said, I can do nothing of myself, he referred not to the want of power; but to the want of a disposition. In the numerous texts of this description there is no allusion whatever to the idea of dependence. The allusion is to the oneness of counsel, and design between him and the Father. This is more evident from the consideration that in the only place where the word can is employed.—The Son can do nothing of himself; it is added, but what he seelh the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise. That is, though he could not do my thing of himself, from any personal, selfish motives; yet in the same verse it is said that he can and does perform all the works of the Father.

These texts, which assert the fidelity of the Saviour, and the perfect union between him and the Father, are more frequently referred to as evidence against his proper Divinity, than any other part of the Bible. And though evangelical Christians have uniformly referred to the 'idea that has now been exhibited, I have thought they have failed of bringing it fully and prominently into view. The idea of dependence, the want of physical power is not even alluded to, any more than when it is said of God, that he cannot lie. They merely assert his integrity and fidelity—and the oneness of counsel, feeling, and purpose between him and the Father.

A. B. C.

Revivals.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN.—The subject of revivals of religion is so unspeakably interesting and important, and at the same time, so extensive, that I ampersuaded you will not wonder at my making it the subject of another letter. There are several other topics on which I feel desirous of making a few observations.

III. A third remark which I would most respectfully offer is, that, if we desire to promote genuine and salutary revivals of religion, we must not understants the original ways of grace. Non MAKE

DERVALUE THE ORDINARY MEANS OF GRACE, NOR MAKE TOO COMMON AND CHEAP THOSE WHICH MAY BE CALLED

TOO COMMON AND CHEAF THOSE WHICH MAY BE CALLED EXTRAORDINARY.

When the ancient people of God, in their passage through the wilderness, began to loathe the plain but excellent manna which was provided for them day by day, and to call for some extraordinary supply; we find that, on their request being granted, surfeiting and mischief were the consequence. So it is with respect to Zion's more spiritual provision. When new schemes for making a popular impression begin to occupy the public mind, a love of excitement and of agitation seems to take possession of the people. They begin to suppose that when these are absent nothing valuable is accomplished. The ordinary exercises of the Sabbath, the weekly lecture, the prayer meeting, and the sacramental table ordinary exercises of the Sabbath, the weekly lecture, the prayer meeting, and the sacramental table are esteemed "light food." Something stirring; something new; something adapted to produce powerful excitement, analogous to that of strong drink, must be present, or all seems to them uninteresting. When a spirit of this kind becomes prevalent among a people, it argues most unhappily for their spiritual interest. The object of these remarks is, not to intimate that extraordinary means of grace ought not sometimes to be employed; but that they ought not so to be employed and regarded as to place the ordinary means which God has appointed "in the back ground," and to make the popular impression that where these alone are employed little good is to be expected.

that where these alone are employed little good is to be expected.

To exemplify my meaning; I am a warm friend to "Protracted meetings." They were evidently employed, on special occasions, under the Old Testament economy, but they were not made cheap by too frequent recurrence. They were considered and treated as special services. In the days of our blessed Lord's personal ministry, we know that He kept the people hanging on his lips for three whole days in succession, and, during the greater part of this time, large numbers of them evidently remained on the ground fasting. In the church of Scotland this time, large numbers of them evidently remained on the ground fasting. In the church of Scotland protracted meetings, on sacramental occasions, were almost universal, it is believed, for more than a hundred years, and on many occasions, with richly excellent results. It was on such an occasion that a single sermon, by the celebrated Mr. John Livingston, was blessed to the hopeful conversion of five hundred souls. And such protracted meetings, have, beyond all doubt, been made signally instrumental in many parts of our country, especially within a few years past, to the commencement or the continuance of the most precious revivals of religion. Against protracted meetings, therefore, as such, thus warranted and fortified, it is probable no sincere and intelligent friend of vital piety will ven and all in their power for the salvation of the world?

4. Will you conscientiously endeavor to do your duty to the heathen, as presented by the last great command of Christ, and the golden rule, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself?"

Brethren, you are men who can weigh the importance of this measure, and need not be entreated, or urged, I hope, to see that each member f your church be brought to answer it in the affirmative.

Finally, Christian brethren, as I said in tevery Christian brethren, as I said in tevery Christian brethren, as I said in the content of the prayer for the prosperity of Zion; when they even seem, as they have sometimes been, to be regarded as a kind of machinery which may serve as a substitute for personal religion, and persevering devotion; and, finally, they are greatly abused when they are resorted to so frequently by the same people as to convert them into stated means of grace, and thus to make the Sabbath, and its ordinary privileges lightly esteemed in comparison with them. This is a sore evil; yet it has happened; and there is great danger that it will happen again. But if my views of the nature of economy of grace, as well as the distinct information respecting the effects in particular cases do not deceive me, such an abuse never can happen do not deceive me, such an abuse never can happer without mischief; without such frowns and deser without mischief; without such frowns and deser-tion by the great Head of the church, as will leave a people chargeable with it, in a greater or less de-gree, to the coldness, the stupidity, and the desola-tion of those who are given up to "eat the fruit of their own way;" and to be "filled with their own devices."

their own way," and to be "filled with their own devices."

The truth is, men have been prone, in all ages, to lay more stress on their own inventions, than on the simple ordinances of Christ. They have honestly, but vainly, thought that the appointments of the Head of the Church were not sufficient; or, at any rate, that they might be added to, not only without sin, but with advantage. Every new device for winning the attention and exciting the mind, they have been ready to adopt; and imagined that in doing so they "did God service." This was, no doubt, the origin of a large number of those human inventions in the worship of God which deform the Romish Church. They began early. They were a long time in reaching that corrupt and revolting maturity which they now exhibit. Good men, in their pious zeal to impress the multitude, and to bring souls into the church, invented device after device for addressing the senses, and working on the feelings of men; until the piety of their inventors, and the force of habit, consecrated these devices in public estimation, as institutions of Christ, and gave them a permanent place in the apparatus of the church, until one after another they built up that mass of superstition which forms the dire machinery by which, the "man of sin" dazzles and deceives the simple. It is, moreover, one of those notorious facts, in the history of human inventions in the worship of God, as humiliating as it is striking, that after a while, more stress is commonly laid upon those inventions than on the ordinances of Christ. Uncommanded festival and fast days in the Romish Church are commonly observed with far more strictness than the Lord's day. And many, if appearances are not deceptive, are beginning to feel as if no good can be hoped for without protracted meetings, and that they are of far mere importance than the privileges of the Holy Sabbath.

I would say, then, employ protracted meetings, and that they are of far nere importance than the privileges of the Holy Sabbath. The truth is, men have been prone, in all ages, to

The question is settled that public opinion, in one appe or another, is that by wisch all governments e question is settled that go of senti-sor another, is that by which all go of senti-soddled or upheld. The revolution of senti-tary which is in rapid progress will eventually pro-tary which is in rapid progress will eventually pro-tary in the condition of society, the gospel. This, t which is in rapid pro-cessential changes in the condition of society, essential changes in the condition of the way is plain for the free course of the gospel. This, ome extent, has already been done in France, leavening influence is silently though efficiently leavening influence is silently though efficiently vading all Europe. Nor is distant and seclu-vading all Europe. ng all Europe. Nor is distant and seclu-na free from excitement and the restless de-hange. The hidden frees are burning; open se is made to tyranny, and confidence in igious superstitions is shaken. Power is put crush these rising hopes, but fetters can-the free. China will lurest these chains free. All her gates will be thrown wide d her long deluded, but now anxious throng-ons, will cry with impassioned emphasis for ng Saviour.

oning Saviour. he call will then be loud and urgent for men, devoted and denying; but, unless we now, foreseeing this day, ally enlarge our operations, and thus make the assaty preparations, years must roll on, and the mas of dying millions wax louder and more pitesee the men can be prepared. The signs of the is are become more distinct and full of hope, are become more distinct and full of hope. time has come when the work must comm The time has come when the work inust commence in earnest. It may do for missionary societies to wait until the egy shall come from heathen lands, or till providence so opens the door as to secure an entrance, but not so with us. The foundations must be laid earlier than the superstructure. Ours, nust be had earlier than the superstructure. Ours, nder God, is the responsibility of preparing the sen. Years of patient study are indispensable. If a seven years China should be ready to receive the casel, we have not a moment to lose. We need it that time—we must begin now, and press on with enewed vigor and increased determination. The esources are ample. Revivals shall sanctify to the sord the nollest takent and men of choicest spirit. The streams of benevolence are not dry—their waters are deepening and filling a widening channel. There was a greater disproportion between the resources of the first Christians, and their success in changing the moral condition of the Roman Empire, than there is between the means which Christians now possess and the universal conversion of the world.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society occurred on Thursday. At 9 o'clock, A. M. the officers, managers, and delegates met at the Society's House, in Nassau street, and after the transaction of some preliminary business, they proceeded in procession to Chatham street Chapel. The deep interest excited by the previous exercises of the week, appeared to be not at all exhausted, and that large building was filled to overflowing, both above and below, in the seats and in the asistes.

the seats and in the aisies.

The President of the Society, the Hon. John Cotton Smith.

The President of the Society, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, took the Chair, supported by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensesleer, and John Bolton, Esq. two of the Vice Presidents, and surrounded on the platform by several hundred of the clergy and distinguished laymen. The business of the day commenced by reading the 55th chapter of Isniah, by the Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, N. J. An address was then delivered by the presiding officer, and was followed by the reading of letters from several of of the Vice Presidents, apologizing for not being able to attend the anniversary. The Secretary for domestic correspondence then read an abstract of the seventeenth annual Report of the Board, which will be found below.

After reading the report, the following resolutions were effered:

On motion of the Hon. Judge Cooke, of Catskill, se-

On motion of the Hon. Judge Cooke, of Catakill, seeeonded by T. Bradford, Esq. of Philadelphia,
Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has
now been read, be published and circulated under the diraction of the Managers.
On motion of Gerritt Smith, Esq. of Peterboro', seconded by George Suckley, Esq. of New York,
Resolved, That no duty we owe to others is so plain
and important as that of supplying them with the Bible,
and that our obligations to perform this duty are proportioned to its plainness and importance.
On motion of President Wayland, of Brown University,
seconded by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

seconded by General Stephen Van Rensselner, of Albany.

Resolved, That the society view with much satisfaction
the undertaking commenced by auxiliaries in Maryland,
Ohio, and New York, to re-supply with the Bible the destitute families within their respective limits, and that it is highly desirable that this work should be widely ex-

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Beston, secondard by the Mon. Mr. Praingles your of Non Jersey.

Resolved, That the Society regard it as an evident and most important duty, and will endeavor, as far as possible, with the blessing of Divine Providence, and by the aid of its auxiliaries and patrons, to continue and enlarge its for-eign operations and with a view especially to supply the inhabitants around the Mediterranean, as well as those unevangelized communities in which missions from the different religious donominations of this

lished.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McAuley, of Now York, seconded by the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine,
Resolved, That in view of the responsibility resting upon Christians for the universal diffusion of the sacred Scriptures throughout the world, and the constantly opening prospects which Divine Previdence is affording for the prosecution and accomplishment of this great work, it is highly desirable that all the existing national Bible Societies should, without delay, confer together on the best means of more rapidly advancing the great cause committed to their charge.

Resolved, That the Board of managers of this Society be authorized and requested to enter forthwith upon a

be authorized and requested to enter forthwith upon a special correspondence with the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Protestant Bible Society of Paris, and such other Bible Societies as they may think proper, on this

interesting subject.

Resolved, That in said correspondence, particular reference be had to the expediency of adopting a suggestion made to this Society by auxiliaries and individual members, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration and respect, of resolving, in reliance upon the blessing of God, to attempt the supply of the Bible, within a definite period, to all the inhabitants of the earth accessible to Bible Agents, and who may be willing to receive, and able to read that sacred book.

Resolved, That in said correspondence, particular reference be had to the expedience, particular reference be had to the expedience of distributions of placing a copy in the hands of each child in the county between the ages of seven and fifteen. To favor this important class of distributions the New Testament is now furnished to auxiliaries at the low rate of nine cents per copy.

Female Bible Societies.—Many of these auxiliaries are highly useful, both in distributing the Scriptures and in raising money to aid the Parent Society. One Society, that of New York, has contributed the past year the sum of \$933,40. The Female

winter, he frequently met with the Board, took a deep interest in the objects of the society, and cor-dially offered to further its benevolent designs where-

deep interest in the ongoing the state of the bands of the stations of the control of the sum, \$37,464 37 were in payment for books; \$4,190 57 from legacies; \$8,572 55 as donations towards the sum, \$37,464 37 were in payment for books; \$4,190 57 from legacies; \$8,572 55 as donations towards the sum, \$37,464 37 were in payment for books; \$4,190 57 from legacies; \$8,572 55 as donations towards the bands of all our military posts, with the intention of having every soldier supplied. Permission has been kindly granted by the War department to put bibles in the bundles of clothing destined for the bibles in the bundles of clothing destined for the bibles in the bundles of Clothing destined for the bundles of c Receipt.—These amount to \$84,935 48; of which sam, \$37,464 37 were in payment for books; \$4,190 57 from legacies; \$8,572 53 as donations towards the general supply; \$13,227 60 towards foreign distributions, and \$20,070 96 ordinary donations; the remainder from other sources, as will be learned from the Report of the Treasurer. The hank delt, which was last year \$22,000, has since been wholly paid off, though something is still due for new stereotype plates.

Printing.—Little has been done in this department, as the depository had a good supply of common Bibles, and the Managers aimed to curtail every expense possible for paying off the debt. This branch of their operations, however, must soor be resumed and greatly extended.

Bibles and Testaments issued.—English Bibles 35,-459: Freelish Testaments issued.—English Bibles 35,-

Bibles and Testaments issued.—English Bibles 55,459; English Testaments, 52,543; French Bibles, 769; French Testaments, 218; Spanish Bibles, 468; Espanish Testaments, 218; Spanish Bibles, 468; the gospel.

Spanish Testaments, 293; Welsh Bibles, 78; Welsh Testaments, 492; Dutch Bibles, 78; Welsh ments, 46; a few others in Irish, Gaelic, and I lian, as the result of the formation of the point, of the point of the house of God and the minister of the alter 1,533, 63 copies.

New Reference Bibles, 1; was managed in the From the Report of the Boston Scamea's Friend

last report that the Managers were about to prepu plates for a new quarto, royal octavo, and duodec mo Bible. Those for the two former are new com-pleted, the others will soon be ready, and copie

pleted, the others will soon be ready, and copies from them will be prepared as early as possible—probably by September next.

Modern Greek New Testament.—Plates for this Testament are cast, and are in the hands of a Modern Greek scholar for correction. Books from them will soon be prepared and despatched to Greece.

General Supply.—The supply of the State of Missioni is now completed, so far as it can be said to be done, in a state where the population is so rapidly increasing. While distributions have been going on in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; and while most of the counties in all these states the counties in all these str have been reported as having been once supplied no notice has yet been given of the completion e the work in any. It is a pleasing circumstance however, that when the supply is incomplete, there is generally manifested a disposition to persevere, until every family has a Bible. The same disposition o persevere is generally manifested by those socie-ies which pledged pecuniary aid and were not able o furnish it during the two years devoted to the

The Bible Society of New Hampshire, pledged the generous sum of \$12,000, has the past year, in addition to what was before remitted paid over \$3,160.96. The Worcester County Bible Soyear, in aumino to war was a sure to the Society, Mass, has paid the past year towards the General Supply the sum of \$1,535, 94, and the Franklin County Society \$789,80—The Fairfield County B. S. Con. has paid \$629,50. Contributions have been received, towards redeeming pledges, from the Bible Societies of Ulster, Schenettady, Tioga, Ontario N. Y. from that of Frederick, Maryland, and from those of Port-ag and Ashtabula counties, Ohio. The last two have fully redeemed their pledges.

As the enterprise of supplying the United States with Bibles in a given period may now be considered fuilshed, so far probably as it will be, the managers would express their views as to the effects of this undertaking on the great permanent interests of the Bible cause. They think that both advantages and disadvantages have resulted. The over \$3,160,96.

advantages and disadvantages have resulted. advantages and disadvantages have resulted. I be advantages have been that a new and powerful impulse was given to nearly all the auxiliaries through the country. Some were induced to give much more money, and others to distribute many more books than they would otherwise have done. Not far from half a million of entire Bibles have been until the distribute this capacitation. put into circulation since this enterprise con-

This undertaking has given rise to various other This undertaking has given rise to various other efforts of benevolence, as it revealed wants which were before unknown or disregarded; probably the indirect good effected in this way is much greater than any person is aware of. Another good effect of this effort has been to cause the Bible to be more valued and read by those who before possessed it. Another effect has been to impress, on auxiliaries the duty of seeing that no families within their limits live without the Bible. A kind of public sentiment on this point has been created and diffused, at home and abroad, which it is hoped will never be extinguished until which it is hoped will never be extinguished until all the families of the earth are supplied with that

undertaking referred to. In any establishment where numerous hands are employed, where receipts and disbursements are large and frequent, a sudden change of external circumstances cannot but introduce temporary embarrassment, 1. tion of 1829 laid your Board under a ki sity of borrowing money and preparing books; mon-ies promised and expected did not arrive and they were obliged to borrow again, until they owed at one period no less than \$34,190 to banks and near-ly as much more for paper. 2. Another evil was by as much more for paper. 2. Another evil was that Bibles were made in baste and sent out in a green, unseasoned state, and cannot prove as durable as they otherwise might have been. 3. In the ble as they otherwise night have been. 3. In the burry of supply, the work was often imperfectly done, many families being wholly overlooked. 4. Many of the destitute imbibed the sentiment, that in this great enterprise Bibles could be obtained without payment, a circumstance which greatly increased the expense of supply. 5. The greatest of all the evils attending this work was on the Auxiliaries themselves—the apathy which followed the season of great excitement and exertion. In the course of two reasys poor than 300 good entire, Bibles were of two years more than 300,000 entire Bibles were put in circulation, while during the last two years than 100,000 copies have been issued. Many Auxiliaries which supplied their destitute familie three years ago, have not ordered a Bible since, althree years ago, have not ordered a Dine since, although there is every reason to believe that destitute househols have been increasing at the rate of one hundred per annum. Were this state of things to continue there is reason to believe, that in the rapid growth of our numbers, the country would soon be more destitute of the Bible than it was be-

soon be more destitute of the Bible than it was before the general supply commenced. But the managers are happy to say that indications of returning life in the Auxiliaries are beginning to appear.

Re-supply of the destitute.—The Bible Societies of Penobscot, in the State of Maine, those of Montgomery, of Oswego, of Schoharie, of Cayuga, of Oneida and a part of Tioga counties in New York, of Wayne county, Pa. and of nearly 20 counties in Ohio have commenced a re-supply. The same work is undertaken in Maryland, and the whole state is to be resupplied in a thorough systematic manner. Other counties in different states have a re-supply in contemplation, and will no doubt enter on it with vigor in the course of the coming year. on it with vigor in the course of the coming year

Supply of Sunday Schools.—One county in N. Hampshire, ordered 7,426 New Testaments, with the intention of placing a copy in the hands of each child in the county between the ages of seven and fifteen. To favor this important class of distributions the New Testament is now furnished to aux-

of \$933, 40. The Fernal of the great cause, as may be seen that the referred to the Board of Managers to publish if they deem it advisable, and circulate in any form or manner which to them shall seem best, the resolutions passed on this subject by the Bible Society of Virginis, the letters from several distinguished indivisible dindivished indivished indivished into the work with characteristic energy, which have been formed at a later period have entered upon the work with characteristic energy, some of these have for a leading object, the raising of the serveting prosecution of the work of foreign distribution than has herestefore obtained.

In support of these resolutions addresses were delivered by Messrs. Bradford, Smith, Wayland, Codman, McAuley, and Mellvaine.

[N. V. Observer.

Virginia deletato, S. C., has undertaken to course of the case of the Baltimore Young Men's Bible Society, and in that of New York. Other societies of this class have existed for several wire and been highly useful, as has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the Baltimore Young Men's Bible Society, and in that of New York. Other societies of this class have existed for several wire and been highly useful, as has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the Baltimore Young Men's Bible Society, and in that of New York. Other societies of this class have existed for several wire and been highly useful, as has been strikingly exemplified in the case of the Ca

Abstract of the 47th Annual Report, prepared by the Secretary.

The Managers commence with the notice of the death of one of their number, Mr. Thomas Stokes, a worthy associate, who had been connected with the Board from the commencement of the society in 1816.

One new Vice President has been elected since the last meeting, the Hon. Joaquin Mosquera of New Grenada, S. A. While in New York the past winter, he frequently met with the Board, took a winter, he frequently met with the Board, took a winter, he frequently met with the Board, took a sincert frequently met with the Board, took a winter, he frequently met with the Board, took a sincert frequently met with the society in the societies, and help to give the word of life to every creature.

Agents of the Society.—The Rev. Thomas Shapeard, late of Ashfield. Mass. has been engaged for the New England States, and help to give the word of life to every creature.

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Agents of the Society.—The Rev. Thomas Shapeard, late of Ashfield. Mass. has been engaged for the New England States, and help to give the word of life every creature.

in the western and south-western states,

Distribution among Soldiers.—Among the interesting demands for the Scriptures the past year, have been those from different sections of the United

different posts.

The soldiers who left the stations on Governor's and Bedlow's Islands in the harbor of New York last summer, for the services on the North Western last summer, for the services on the North Western frontier, were visited the day previous to their departure, and all who were destitute were furnished with a Bible or a Testament. As many of these poor men returned no more, the Board have learned with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that they carried with them in their knapsacks, even to the graves which the pestilence had prepared for them in the west, the word of God, and that many of these victims of the cholera died rejoicing in the hope of the gospel.

To the American Seamen's Friend Society our Board have granted the past year, 250 Bibles and as many Testaments, to be distributed among the poart have granted the past year, 250 Bibles and as many Testaments, to be distributed among the namerous beatmen who visit the port of Buffalo, N. Y. To the same society 260 Bibles and 25 Testaments for the seamen at the Sandwich Islands. 50 Bibles and 100 Testaments have been sent to the care of Rev. E. Wix of St. Johns, Newfoundland, the distributed sentences. to be distributed among seamen engaged in fishing on the const of Labrador. The supply of this class of men is a duty which calls for the prompt and thorough attention of all our auxiliaries along the seaboard and our navigable waters.

Foreign Distribution.—This topic, which has been for several years riging in importer, so here are because the

for several years rising in importance, has now be-come one of thrilling interest. The Board have tions of the benevotent, to rurnish \$5,000 to and the printing of the Mahratta Scriptures at Bombay: \$5,000 towards printing the same in Hawaiian at the Sandwich Islands: and \$5,000 towards printing the Sandwich Islands: and 3,5,000 towards printing them in Burness, and the sum of \$300 has also been furnished towards printing an edition of 3,000 copies of Matthew's gospel in Cherokee. Two hundred Bibles have been granted to the Baptist General Convention, for a missionary stationed in Burmah, 25 Bibles and 100 Testaments to the same bady for schools convected with the mission sponds. body, for schools connected with the mission among Creek Indians. Twenty-five Spanish Bibles and as many Testaments to a colony in Cuba, and 75 Bibles and 100 Testaments to be distributed in

aries abroad, and from missionary Bodies at home, in relation to the growing demand for means to circulate the Scriptures among the destitute in other parts of the world, the Board have recently been led to adopt the following resolutions for the com-

ing year:

Resolved, That, provided the means for the purpose be supplied by the Auxiliaries of this society, and benevolent individuals, this Board will appropriate during the ensuing year, the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for printing and circulating the sacred Scriptures in foreign countries, and among the aborigines of our own land

Of the above sum, Resolved, That Five Thousand Dollars be Resolved, That Five Thousand Dollars be granted to the Baptist General Convention in the United States for missionary purposes towards the distribution of the Scriptures in Burmah.

Resolved, That Five Thousand Dollars be granted to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, towards the same object in the Sandwich Islands.

olved, That Three Thousand Dollar be gran d to said Board, to be committed to the American Missionaries in China, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Rev. C. Gutzlaff, and Charles

1. King, for the same object, in that county.
Resolved, That Three Thousand Dollar be gran-ed to said Board for the same object in Bombay, and Two Thousand for the same in the island of

Ceylon.
Resolved, That Two Thousand Dollarshe appro-

Resolved, That I'wo I housand Dollarsbe appropriated to the use of missions of different denominations of Christians in the Mediteranean.

Resolved That Ten Thousand Dollars be appropriated for the purpose of aiding in the supply of the sacred Scriptures in our own language and of translations of the same, or parts thereof, into the languages of Indian tribes in, and adjacent to the United States, through the agency of the missions. States, through the agency of the missionainted States, frough the agency of the missiona-es of the different religious denominations, engaged a their civilization and conversion; the circulation f the Scriptures in Mexico and Spanish America,

of the Scriptures in Mexico and Spanish America, and such other places as may need the assistance of this society in different parts of the world.

Since the above resolutions were adopted by the Board, such intelligence has been received, as to show that the above appropriations will fall very far short of meeting the wants of the unevangelized who are beginning to inquire for the book which came from heaven. This is a subject to which the friends of the Rible in this country must seen look. friends of the Bible in this country must soon look with a thrilling interest, and which must call forth efforts and sacrifices of more than ordinary

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The seventh annual meeting of this Society was held in Chatham street Chapel, on Wednesday evening. The President, Hone Stephens Van Bensenbar, of Albauy, took the chair. After prayer, the report of the Cemmittee was read by the Rev. Mr. Peters, the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses were then made by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Ohio; Thomas Bradford, Esq. of Philadelphia; Mr. Peters, the Secretary of the Society, and the Rev. Messrs. Plummer and Armstrong of Virginia.

Mr. Plummer, in the course of his address, compared the moral condition of the South with that of the West, and showed by facts, derived from statistical documents of unquestionable authority, that the former was much more destitute of the institutions of the Gospel than the latter, and whether regard be had to numbers, or to political and moral influence, was much more deserving of the assistance of the friends of the Gospel. He did not mean to disparage the cause of the West, and the congregation in Virginia to ance of the friends of the West. He was himself aun-disparage the cause of the West. He was himself aun-tive of the West; and the congregation in Virginia to which he ministered, had aided in spreading the Gospel through the valley of the Mississippi, by a contribution of 1,000 dollars (he wished it had been 10,000 dollars); but The population of the Southern States he intended Maryland, Virginia, the Care

which he intended Maryland, Virginia, the Carotinas, Georgia, and Florida) according to the census of 1830, was 5,315,000, while the population of the Western States (or States in the valley of the Missisippi), was only 3,368,000: and yet in the Southern States the number of ministers of the Gospel (including Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, German Reformed, and all other evangelical denominations) was only 1,572, or one minister to 3,400 souls; while in the

Abstract of the 7th Annual Report, from the N. Y. Observer. The whole number of ministers of the gospel em-The whole number of ministers of the gospel employed by this society during the year is 605, being an increase of 95 over that of last year. They have labored as missionaries or agents in 801 congregations, missionary districts or fields of agency, in 23 of the states and territories of the Union, and in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; 411 being settled as pastors or employed as stated supplies in single congregations, 156 extending their lators to two or these congregations each, and 59 including agents, being employed an large follow.

Of the missionaries and agents thus comployed.

397 were in commission at the sylvere in commission at the commencement of the year, 241 of whom have been re-appointed an are still in the service of the society. The remaining 208 have been new appointments since the lanniversary, making in all 605. The amount oministerial labor reported as having been perform within the year is 416 years and 9 months. Thumber reported as added, within the year, to the churches aided has been 6041, viz. 1757 by letten and 4284 by profession of their faith. One hundry and 4284 by profession of their faith. One hundred and one of the churches aided have been blessed with special revivals of religion, and the number of hopeful conversions reported, the larger portion of whom are not embraced in the reported, additions to the churches, is 3,435, making the probable number of conversions under the labors of our missionaber of conversions under the labors of our missiona-ries within the year about 7,000.

The number of Sabbath schools sustained during

the whole or a part or us.
of our missionaries is 770, embracing 31,140 scnoars. The number of Bible classes reported as conars. the number of Bible classes reported as con-

of our missionaries is the classes reported as conducted by the missionaries themselves has been 378 embracing 11,105 pupils of all ages.

The number of subscribers to the principle of entire abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks reported in the congregations aided is 53,746, which is 17,344 more than the number reported last

sar,
State of the Treasury.—By the Treasurer's report State of the Treasury.—By the Treasurer's report it appears that during the year past, the contribu-tions to the Society's funds amounted to 68,627 dol-lars 27 cents; being 15,000 dollars more than the re-ceipts of the previous year. The expenditures, to gether with a balance due the Treasurer at the by 170 dollars 42 cents; leaving the Treasury now overdrawn to that amount. At some periods during the year, the treasury was overdrawn to the amount of twelve and fourteen thousand dollars, the money having been furnished, for the time being, upon the personal responsibility of the individual members of the Committee. AUXILIARIES.

Auxiliaries.

Massachusetts Missionary Society.—This Society, though constitutionally auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society for several years past, did not adopt the terms of direct co-operation with the Parent Society until the 20th of May, 1832. The Rev R. S. Storrs, Secretary of that Society, and also of the Parent Society for the New England States, had spent most of the preceding year in Massachusetts as joint agent for the two, and through his efficient labors the receipts of that auxiliary had been much increased. At the time of the above change in the terms of its auxiliary connexion, it brought to the aid of the common cause a balance in its treasury of 2,387 dollars. Its receipts from the above date to April 1, 1833 (a little more than ten months) were 9,595 dollars 84 cents, material the second of the common cause and the second of the common cause a balance in its treasury of 2,897 dollars 84 cents, material the second of the common cause and the second of t than ten months) were 9,595 dollars 84 cents, ma than ten months) were 9,395 dollars 84 cents, making the whole amount at the disposal of that society during the same period 11,392 dollars 76 cents. The number of missionaries, including agents, appointed by the Society in Massachusetts, within the year, under commissions furnished by the Parent Society, is 55. These have been sustained from the treasury of the auxiliary, and in addition to the amount thus expended, the sum of 4,900 dollars has been transmitted to the Treasury of the American Home Missionary Society, and expended in the western and southern states.

western and southern states.
In addition to the above amount, there has bee received from the Hampshire Missionary Society 1,562 donars 12 cents, (which is 1,071 donars 12 cents more than was received from the same society, the previous year, and from other churches and individuals in Massachusetts, transmitted directly to the Parent Society 2,593 dollars 31, cents making the whole amount received from the State of Massa-chusetts, within the last year, 14,351 dollars 87

chusetts, within the last year, the cents.

Connecticut Missionary Society.—This Society, which is auxilary to the A. H. M. S. within the year ending April 1, 1833, granted aid, under commissions furnished by the Parent Society, to 34 missionaries in that state, one in Rhode Island and 3 in Missouri. The report of last year exhibited a balance in the Treasury of 2,035 dollars 72 cents. The Missouri. The report of last year exhibited a balance in the Treasury of 2,035 dollars 72 cents. The receipts acknowledged since that time are 5,021 dollars 63, cents making in all 7,075 dollars 35 cents. Of this sum, 3,547 dollars 04 cents have been expended, leaving 3,528 dollars 31 cents in the Treasury, subject to the order of the Parent Society. April 1, 1833. There have also been received by the Parent Society, from the Home Missionary Society for the Eastern district of New Haven county, 691 dollars, and domations from individuals and churches in other parts of the state 3,559 dollars 10, cents making in all received from the state of Connecticut within the year 9,271 dollars 72 cents.

Maine Missionary Society.—The receipts of this

Maine Missionary Society.-The receipts of this Maine Missionary Society.—The receipts of this society in the year ending April 1, 1833, were \$5,618 56, being an increase of \$2,129 42 over those of the preceding year. The number of its missionaries has also been increased from 56 to 64, all within the State of Maine, while \$99 have been received by the Parent Society from individuals and churches in the Parent Society from individuals and coursels in that state for the support of missionaries in the west-ern states, making a total from the State of Maine of \$5,717.56. It is delightful to witness the movings of this sympathy in churches of the extreme east on behalf of the farthest west. The Secretary, Dr. Gillett, in communicating his report, says, have not been so numerous as last year, but the general operations of the society have been very much enlarged and wonderfully succeeded. There have been 18 settlements in the ministry in this State since last year at this time, and ten of this number are missionaries of the Maine Missionary Society. Our income is almost doubled, but we shall be constrained to add 25 per cent to it next year or restrict ou

Western Agency in the State of New York .- In our former reports, this agency has been distinguished as the most efficient of the auxiliaries of the parent Society. But the increased action of the State Western States, the number of ministers of the same denominations, was 1,817, or one minister to 1,800 souls. 2dly. The South is growing very rapidly. So far from being stationary, as many suppose, the population of the South had increased during the ten years from 1820 to 1830, nearly 1,000,000; and it was doubtless destined to grow with great rapidity in time to come. The old worn out lands which are so common in the low country, and which have heretofore been considered as irrecoverble, and destined at no distant day to be part of an immense desert, can and will be reclaimed. It has been recently discovered that Providence has provided only a few feet under the soil the means of restoring these lands to

generally discovered that Providence has provided only a few feet under the soil the means of restoring these lands to their original fertility; and the low country of Virginia, with little labor, is capable of becoming as productive as any part of the valley of the West. If moral causes do not hinder, there is nothing to prevent the South from to hinder, there is nothing to prevent the South from the South and been made pure originally, the West would have been pared. There is still a vast and constant emigration from the South to the West, and every effort for the moral improvement of the South ear States will be felt at once in the Valley of the Mississippi.

But besides her own political weight, and her influence on the West, the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West, the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West, the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, Texas, and Mexico, and through each of the South west, and were preventionally the stream we must cleanse the founts in the south is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, Texas, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, Texas, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, and Mexico, and through each of the South is destined to exert a powerful for the south is destined to exert a powerful for the south is destined to exert a powerful for the south is destined to exert a powerful f

But besides her own political weight, and her influence on the West, the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West, the South is destined to exert a powerful influence on the West Indies, Texas, and Mexico, and through Liberia, on Africa. Her influence on the West Indies, Texas, and Mexico, and through Liberia, on Africa. Her influence on the West Indies will be decisive, and the question whether the approaching revolution in those islands will be for good or for evil, will depend in a great measure on the moral character which is given to the Southern States.

4thly. It has been urged in favor of a great effort for the moral and religious improvement of the West, that the Pope has been sending his emissaries into the Valley of the Mississippi, and the Jesuits have established schools there to convert the youth to Romanism. "There are more Roman Priests in the Southern States by four," said if this argument proves any thing for the West, it proves much more for the South, for the schools established by the Jesuits in the West, are designed chiefly for the education of the poor, while in the South they aim almost wholly at instracting the children of the rich and influential. It was through Maryland and Charleston chiefly that "the man of sin" is calculating to operate spon the popellation of the United Styles."

In conclusion Mr. Plummer expressed his surprise that while the South had such claims, the Home Missionary Societies already existing, not to be superseded except in accordance with their own desire, but to be strengthened and stimulated." To this principle the Executive Committee the

ty in 1826, "to be considered as fundamental in all its proceedings," was the following, viz. "Local societies already existing, not to be superseded except in accordance with their own desire, but to be strengthened and stimulated." To this principle the Executive Committee have waterfully adhered. Its effects are now delightfully manifest in the results of their co-operation with the foregoing and other societies. Several of the State societies existed and had accomplished much good Lefore the National Society was formed. But since their connection with it, their resources and usefulness have been greatly augmented. It has furnished to all a common medium though which to extend their benefactions harmoniously and efficiently to every portion factions harmoniously and efficiently to every portion of the land, while it has also much increased the action of each within its own bounds, these societies, by the increase of their the manner of their co-operation, are no mployed on larger follows in the manner of their co-operation, are not only aux-maries and agents thus employed, illiaries, but parts of the Parent Society, essential to

its characteristic existence and extended usefulness. It is through their indentity with it, that this society, under the blessing of God, has been enabled to extend its benefits to every state in the nation.

By this happy arrangement the older states have become helpers together of the new. The State of New York, for instance, has contributed during the last year, much more than has been expended within its own bounds, and each of the New England states has raised a considerable amount above what has

last year, much more than has been expenses has raised a considerable amount above what has been required for the support of its own missionaries. This has been appropriated by the Parent Society to the more needy states and territories.

The committee are aware that some states have been served more bountifully by these appropriations than others. They have desired to adapt the benefactions of the Society to the comparative wants of the different sections of the whole country. But, as in former years, it has been found impracticable. Few laborers comparatively have been willing to be located in the southern and south-western states, while most of those who have entered our service for remote stations, have chosen to plant themselves in the central and northern portions of the valley of the Mississippi. The whole number aided by this society, west of the Allegany mountains, since its last anniversary, is 189. "And yet there is room." The condition of those States in respect to their destitution of the ordinances of the gospel and the means of their supply, is becoming every year more accurately understood by this committee.

The Rey De R. H. Ries having heen appoint-

The Rev. Dr. B. H. Rice having been appointed Associate Secretary in September last, performed with ability and efficiency during the autumnal and winter months the usual labors and agencies of with ability and efficiency during the autumnal and winter months the usual labors and agencies of the corresponding secretary in New York and the adjoining States. This arrangement has enabled the Corresponding Secretary to travel extensively in the service of the society in the western and south-western States. During an absence of six months, from October to April, he visited twelve States, conferred with the churches and brethren as extensively as practicable and collected much information respecting their comparative wants, which the committee regard as highly important to their future operations.

the committee regain as angular future operations.

The effects of this extensive personal survey of so large a portion of the field, and also of the active correspondence which has been maintained with the friends of the cause in other States, have been the committee more deeply than ever becommittee more deeply than ever because in other states. the friends of the cause in other states, have been to impress the committee more deeply than ever be-fore with a sense of the magnitude of the work to be done by this society, while they perceive more clearly the increasing facilities and encouragements clearly the increasing facilities and encouragements which exist to its accomplishment. There is a growing interest felt in the evangelical character of this enterprize; and the organization and efforts of the A. H. M. Society, their safety, their efficiency, their recognition of ecclesiastical order, and their direct and unembarrassed responsibility to the character of the relative to the missionaries en churches for the character of the missionaries em

loyed, are every where approved, in proportion as nev are clearly understood. From this view it appears that the missionaries of From this view it appears that the missionaries of this society have increased, in seven years, from 169 to 605, and the congregations and missionary districts annually aided in their support have increased from 196 to 801. These missionaries have labored in the service of this society the full amount of 1775 years. Under their ministry 17,579 souls have been added to the churches on profession of their faith within the last six years. They have also reported each year, from 10,000 to 31,498 children instructed in Sabbath Schools, and from 2,000 to 11,090 in Bible classes, while according to their reported each year, from 10,000 to 31,495 cminer instructed in Sabbath Schools, and from 2,000 to 11,080 in Bible classes, while according to their ability they have been efficient helpers in every good work, which has claimed the attention of the benevolent on the fields of their labor.

The report thus concludes:
"Such are the facts which the committee feel pound in the discharge of their offcial trust to com-nunicate to the society, and with their approbation, to lay before the public. These facts need no comto ment, other than we have made in passing, them speak, and the object for which we are quired to report will be attained. The relig community will awake to renewed exertions. The religious quired to report will be attained. The religious community will awake to renewed exertions. A work so well begun, and so prosperously sustained for seven years, will be prosecuted with a vigor proportioned to its increased and increasing magnitude. The tried friends of the cause will do more than they have done. Other hearts will warm into sympath, with its teaching a large coher courtinations. with its touching claims, and other contribut wealth, of talent and piety will flow spontaneously to its aid. The North will come and the south keep not back, and the east and the west will flow together and join their hearts in the holy enter-

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Sixth annual meeting of this Society was held Tues-day evening at the Chatham Street Chapel. The house was crowded at an early hose, notwithstanding the impending shower.

John Tappan, Esq. of Boston, presided. The Rev.Dr.

Edwards read extracts from the annual Report. It is v luminous, able, and interesting; and exhibits the operatio and prospects of the Society in a most gratifying point On motion of Mr. Delavan, of Albany, the Report was

On motion of Mr. Delavan, or Albany, the Report was cepted and ordered to be printed.

Gerritt Smith, Esq. submitted a Resolution, declaring he manufacture and sale of ardent spirits to be hostile to be interests of the country. Mr. Smith supported this re-olution by a long and interesting address. he manufacture and sale or around the interests of the country. Mr. Smith supported this resolution by a long and interesting address.

The Rev. Wilbur Fisk, President of the Methodist College at Middletown, submitted a Resolution, declaring that those who traffic in ardeat spirits, are responsible to sociate for the evils resulting from their use, which he support

ety for the evils resulting from their use, which he supported in a series of eloquent and ingenious remarks.

[Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Smith, in submitting his resolution, observed that a stapendous moral reformation had already been accomplished by the progress of this society within the last five years—that to Massachusetts, the state in which the infanyears—that to Massachasetts, the state in which the infancy of American liberty had been cradled, must be accorded the honor of having fostered the incipient stages of a revolution aiming at higher and nobler results than any which was ever directed merely to the casting off the yoke of a despot from the necks of an enslaved people—that the remedy suggested by this society for the evils of intemperance, that of total abstinence, abstinence even from the moderate use of ardent spirits, might be ranked among the most important inventions of the age. For the truth of this assertion he would appeal to the mothers, wives, and sisters, whose children, husbands, and brothers had been redeemed by it from perdition. But notwithstanding its flattering success thus far, the society still had to contend with formidable obstacles from different quarters, among which not the least was experienced in the obstastanding its flattering success thus far, the society still had to contend with formidable obstacles from different quarters, among which not the least was experienced in the obstinacy with which venders and manufacturers persisted in dealing in the dendly traffic. In contending with this opposition the society had been charged with departing from the original object of the institution; but as it would be impossible for an associated effort to suppress the evils of lotteries without directing their thoughts to lottery offices, or those of gaming without turning their attention to gambling houses, so neither was it possible to compass the ends of this institution, without laying the axe at the root of the tree, in the endeavor to put an and to the manof the tree, in the endeavor to put an and to the man-ufacture and sale of the article. He remarked, that the thirst for spirituous liquors was not natural, but acquired; as much so as the form of a Chinese ladies' foot, or that thirst for spirituous liquors was not natural, but acquired; as much so as the form of a Chinese ladies' foot, or that of the skull of a Flat-head Indian; and one, moreover, that was not easily acquired, that it required often an apprenticeship like that necessary to a mechanical trade, or one of the learned professions; and he cited the recollection of his own early, but laborious attempts to acquire a premature manliness, by the use of rum and tobacco. To the objection that great labor was employed, and capital invested, in this traffic, which could not be abandoned without immense sacrifices, he replied that the labor was useless, as really so as if the same amount of toil was expended in transporting stones from the Rocky Mountains and scattering them over the face of the country; nay, that it was not only useless, but pernicious; as much so, as if, instead of stones, thousands of loads of venomous suppents, armed with mortal stings, were brought and let loose among our population—that the same amount of labor expended in works of useful industry, would be a better protectiou to our manufactures than the Tariff, and that the farmer would be vastly the gainer, if, instead of converting bis grain to whiskey, every distillery in the country were destroyed.

better protection to our manufactures than the Tariff, and that the farmer would be vastly the gainer, if, instead of converting his grain to whiskey, every distillery in the country were destroyed.

Still it was objected by those engaged in this nefarious traffic, that they could not offord to relinquish its profits.
To this the speaker replied, by saying that whatever men could afford or could not afford, one thing is certain, that they could not afford to do wrong. He then concluded, by adducing the case of the magicinus of Ephesus, who being convinced by the preaching of Paul, brought forth their curious books ank burnt them before all men, though the price, when counted, was found to be fifty thousand pieces of silver; and that also of Amaziah, king of Judah, who upon the apprehended loss of a large bounty paid to larselitish mercenaries, said, "What shall we do for the bundred talents which I have given to the army of Israel? And the man of God answered: the Lord is able to give thee much more than this."

Mr. Fisk remarked that the feeling of responsibility bore far too lightly upon the minds and consciences of those who have engaged in the sale, whether wholesale er retail, of ardent spirits. Of the two, it is perhaps easier to convince the retailer than the wholesale dealer of the iniquity of the traffic, inassunch as the former sees more elearly the direct consequences of indelgence than the latter. The wholesale dealer, selling only large quantities, the distinguished officer of the U.S. governs

cannot trace, like the retailer, the progress of the stream as it flows on its desolating course. But that he knew that some particular gallon of his sold and sent forth, would result in the temporal and destruction of a fellow being surely he would it. But that which may be predicted of the ultimate of the sent that which may be predicted of the ultimate of the sent that which may be predicted of the ultimate of the sent forth of the sent ects of any one portion may be predicted with green bability of the whole. The truth is, said the special control of the whole. dealer in ardent spirits, whatever his per he may disclaim the idea of being a in of others, aids directly in the use an the article, and therefere may in fact be the article, and therefore may in fact be temporal and eternal undoing of his fe does not desire the consumption of the he continue in the business? What we an advertisement stating that the adver-ceived a new supply of first rate liquor every body against nurchasing the d ceived a new supply of first rate liquors, but cevery body against purchasing the destructive Yet such ought, for consistency's sake, to be a tisement of of one who dealt in ardent spirits, and tisement of of one who dealt in ardent spirits, and the view of Mr. F. the disposition of the whole of the Temperance Reform reste; with venders utfactures particularly the former. Nothing was tain than that as long as it was moral and reputalit is would be moral and reputable to drink. This ration casts a vast weight of responsibility. class of men. But it will be said, if the do-the business others will, so that it is in vain f up the traffic. This plea, said Mr. F. resolv the general principle that it is right to do and any body else will do, provided we do not do principle in morals altogether. Another fa subject was, that responsibility might be a by subdivision as to be in effect annihilated. by subdivision as to be in effect annihilated. Deliquor will say that the proportion of evil influence any one man contributes in this matter is so small to be in fact computable. The absurdity of this speaker forcibly demonstrated by supposing the 200,000 robbing a man worth 200,000 dollars, taking a dollar of his property, and then turning a and saying that there was no robbery, for no o more than a single dollar, and surely a man of his could not feel that! Mr. F. concluded with a papeal to the conscience of the liquor dealer is. appeal to the conscience of the liquor dealer if

Abstract of the 6th Report. In the two last reports, several truths lished. Ardent spirits as a drink, is not needfi useful. It is a poison which injures the body the soul. It leads men into temptation, it to bring those who use it to a premature grave (if they understand its nature) to a miscrable ety. Hence the conclusion, that to drink ardent (if they understand its nature) to a miscrant term, thence the conclusion, that to drink arent again or to furnish it to others, is a sin, and the men us continue to do either, will, at the divine tribunalay ought at the bar of public opinion, to be held responsible for its effects. These truths were illustrated also, and enforced by principles and facts, fittel produce universal conviction wherever known as regarded. The committee gratefully acknowled the divine blessing, in giving to these reports see

regarded. The committee gratefully acknow the divine blessing, in giving to these reports general power and extensive usefulness.

Previous to the last anniversary, 10,000 copthe report had been printed, and it had been red in England. Since that time 4000 more have published, and of an abstract, in the form of incolories and in the second sec published, and of an abstract, in the form of antional circular to the head of each family in the U.S., 170,000 have been published. A second edition of the report has also been published in Englad Of the 5th report, 14,000 copies have been publised, and it has been reprinted in England, under the supervision of the British and Foreign Temperate Society. Copies of these reports have been sent most civilized countries, and to many parts of the pagan world, and wherever they have gone, the have produced beneficial results.

A venerable officer of the Christian church, but ing, like many other officers, deacons, elders, and to get the christian church, but ing, like many other officers, deacons, elders, and the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the children in the children is the children in the

ing, like many other officers, deacons, elders, a even ministers, long been deluded by the very me erate use of ardent spirits, into the not wicked to use it, withstood all at

or the was a friend of temperance," (as professedly decent man must be, or lose his ter;) "but under his peculiar circumstances, was necessary, or at least was not sinful." furnished, by a friend, with the 5th report, reading it, he writes, "I have read this veresting pamphlet through. I need no further in tunity. I am now determined to renounce to this destructive beyoring, from this day out. tunity. I am now determined to renounce of this destructive beverage, from this day to of my death. Yes, I do renounce it, finally. Pray, add my name to your society."
be the best thing that can be done, to 5th report to every praying and rum-selling, of drinking deacon, elder, and preacher in the

The committee rejoice that able publication the committee rejoice that able publicant the cause of temperance have, the past year multiplied and circulated to an unprecedent tent. Many towns and some counties, have taken to put a copy of one of these reports int family. This might be done throughout the c family. This might be done throughout the c These reports were designed to be, not mere porary records of the progress of temperan documents developing great principles, and permanent interest, calculated to produce ever-gr ing effect and universal reformation. They stereotyped and paged for binding in a volume these reports could be placed in every family duly read and regarded, the property saved would in one generation amount to more to present value of all the real estate in the cand a brighter moral prospect would be be

Two additional agents have been appointed. M Two additional agents nave been approximately Charles Yale is enaloyed temporarily, for the Yale yof the Mississippi, where he is now employed form State Societies and circulate information. & John Marsh is appointed a general agent, and supersent laboring in Connecticut.

Many of the S State societies, and several of the counties have also, during the present year, ed agents, with the most gratifying success number of members, in many cases creased fourfold. The success of onstration, that what needs to be world, through grace can be done. All that is quisite is wise, united, energetic and persecue benevolent action.

In Sept. the committee issued a circular record of the committee issued as circular record of the committee.

mending simultaneous meetings on the 26th of feruary. This was extensively circulated through country, and also forwarded to the British and feign Temperance Society. It met a prompt sponse, and the day was every where looked forest to, with the liveliest emotion, as an era in these ry of this reformation. It was indeed a salest them to the content of the content

to, with the liveliest emotion. It was indeed a same ry of this reformation. It was indeed a same spectacle, and awakened in many hearts the aftervent prayers for God's blessing.

On the 5th of Nov. the Secretary of War is his celebrated order prohibiting the use of liquid the army. It had been expected, and was can desired by name of the officers. Its authority of the same o remembered on the page of history, as a bof his country. It was needed and will do officer of rank and experience on hearing of his intemperate officers was dead, said, be better for the army and the country if all dead." Young men who are looking to promotion in either civil or military set on, that a drinking man is not the same confidence with one who pra-abstinence. A distinguished jurist and a marked, that witnesses who drink arden never stand again on the same grouwho do not. It materially lessens their testimony, both with court and jury drink weakens the powers, and renders t

liable to make mistakes.
"No man," said an eminent physician, taken a single glass, has all his fac as they were before. A temperate phy a single glass of wine, has not so stead so correct an eye for a difficult operation sally, the more responsible the station, men be inclined to repose confident drink. The records of stages and numerous defalcations of public offic

one voice to the hazards of moderate dri One of the largest mail contractors secretary, "We seldom have an acciden

ed a remark of the independence, made as chief magistrate ing ardent spirit, by ore injury to the pu stration again administration I wow the first question I wow date would be, Does he will soon cease entirely children, their lives, o poisoned men.
The public are hopin

a similar order will ere Already, the U.S. scho cause of all disgrace and navy. And shall the per furnishing poison, vexation of national defence? The report then anir furnish the elections wind obtain their votes, and rage and riot. But so produced by temperar a man in the country, rse, could be ele

course, could be elected accieties have been form practice of treating for Nor has the attention to the political and socious treating the manufacture effects. to the political and social from momentous effect opiritual and eternal insteaded to. The General Church in their pastoral use and the traffic in spinodism says, "It is amagicalling of this poison she say, in any Christian estate." It is the opinion connection that where connection that whoev ing of the General Co at entire church free pirituous liquors.
The General Assembl

hail the temperance ref-revivals. Many minist dinate judicatories, have immorality. The Get ampshire, Connectic say, that the traffic to be viewed and trea istent with a profess Quarterly Tempera moderate drinkers ause of the continued perate drinkers are to gainst truth, reason, igainst truth, reason, iness, with the enemy of the united voice of the and in Europe. And it I producing an effect on In one state a miller would not allow his min purpose of grinding grato the legislature, who elaring that the law shall refuse to grin in his mill, watching the well informed conscient amend the legislation of In another state a secreporation. While the house, a member move ouse, a member move athorizing town officer An animated debate er An animated debate en ground that the legislate the granting of licence motion prevailed by a la The keeper of a little lane, said to an acquain occieties are doing a dea night, when the workme a hundred dollars, but no

a nudred dollars, but in er man acting under the authority, finding no where it could not dea willing to do that for me rather lose his money, t it, and with it his life and the sea. The clerk of a presby churches, and there is who is any way connect spirits." There are ten a 21 in New York. The that to go from the coshop, or the liquor disting of death, is an abominal increasing numbers belongers with the spirits of the spirits. accessory to the admis with the understanding

membership any who
dent spirit.

A notorious gambler
lishment, where in de
ment, and conscience,
der the cover of night, was pleading strongly licensed. He should b dollars for a license. If would, he said, be con large revenue to the gov what he must if he told se would remove th to death more respect

A vender of lottery ry it on, and it ought to great deal of mischief, ncome. Men will buy made laws against it wi more than 400 dollars will lature. It ought to be who will carry it it on a conse." This would in blative sanction the build in hide the odiousness

In October, the New

te secretary to assist i

emperance movements ed in each ward, comm sppointed, a map of e into districts, and each of some member of the family, and invite its me On the 26th of February interesting temperance ity. An agent to be possible very much needed.

The happily begun could buntain of moral influence. and salvation, as well as over the earth. Let the cease to use and de tice the vices to which it ele will no longer be pre expended to support the criminals, 100,000 dollar of sickness, 50,000 people avoid the cholera, and business, with the sacrift bousand lives. Let be 20 now cleared, and be freed from all members tain and deal out the po-ministers of Christ in master, and the glory of 20 now cleared, and the city, and vio on the cit re heard.

> gton city, and at the many members of co e Sabbath, in the Rej berally granted the use berally granted the use ressional temperance ruled attended, and protect. Hon. Lewis Casse elivered by several disted resolutions adopted ressional temperance lecting, the responsibilis and men in public office olors, and their duty to day, which the people much on the 15th of March, the state house by men state house by months achusetts, and a sed; the governor b ernor and other di residents, and has alrea Several affecting narra eport, illustrative of the enems of reform, and t

Early in February 1

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circular recomulated through the e British and Forre looked forward an era in the historial indeed a sublime y hearts the mos

ary of War issued use of liquer in and was earnestly Its author will be Its author will ry, as a benefacin will do good. As on hearing that one ead, said, "It would ountry if they were re looking forward litary service, would tary service, week opinion is become is not worthy of he practices entire tand advocate reardent spirit will round with those the weight of and jury. A little renders them more

hysician, "who has faculties as perfect ate physician, after to steady a hase or peration." Univer-

therman, "from Bab was cold and the two had a care!" for the boxses he for, the horses he treater? The ar-beld them before the tavers keep this arms, and re his generous and elic good, reined as rum-prisoned char rum-prisoned char

famishing poison, vexation, and weakness to this arm of national defence?

The report then animadverts freely on the practice of treating at elections. "Nothing was more common, a few years ago," said a distinguished civilian, "in our part of the country, than for candidates to furnish the elections with spirits. This they did to obtain their votes, and elections were scenes of outrage and riot. But so great has become the change produced by temperance societies, that there is not a man in the country, who if he should take that course, could be elected to any office." Not a few societies have been formed expressly to put down the practice of treating for office. ractice of treating for office.

Nor has the attention of the people been confined

Nor has the attention of the people been confined to the political and social influence of ardent spirits. The momentous effects of strong drink upon the spiritual and eternal interests of men have been attended to. The General Conference of the M. E. Church in their pastoral letter, denounced both the use and the traffic in spirits. The founder of Methodism says, "It is amazing that the preparation or selling of this poison should be permitted, I will not say, in any Christian country, but in any civilized state." It is the opinion of some leading men in that connection that whoever lives to see the next meeting of the General Conference, in 1836, will witness that entire church free from makers and venders of spirituous liquors.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, hail the temperance reformation as the harbinger of

hail the temperance reformation as the harbinger of revivals. Many ministers, and a number of subor-dinate judicatories, have denounced the traffic as an immorality. The General Associations of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine dinate judicatories, have denounced the traffic as an immorality. The General Associations of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine all say, that the traffic is an immorality, and ought to be viewed and treated as sin, and is utterly inconsistent with a profession of religion. The American Quarterly Temperance Magazine declares that moderate drinkers are the main, if not the only cause of the continued use of distilled liquors. Temperate drinkers are to be considered as in league against truth, reason, religion, and human happiness, with the enemy of the human race. Such is the united voice of the press, in our own country, and in Europe. And it has not been sounded without producing an effect on the public mind."

In one state a miller was prosecuted because he would not allow his mill to be prostituted to the vile purpose of grinding grain for the still. He petitioned to the legislature, who promptly passed an act declaring that the law shall not be applied to any miller who shall refuse to grind for the still. Thus a man in his mill, watching the fineness of his meal, by a well informed conscience resolutely obeyed, can amend the legislation of states and empires.

In another state a town applied for an act of incorporation. While the bill was before the lower house, a member moved to strike out the section substring town offers to license liveness.

rporation. While the bill was before the lower use, a member moved to strike out the section thorizing town officers to license liquor-retailers, a animated debate ensued. The mover took the ound that the legislature had no right to authorize e granting of licences for such a purpose. The

the granting of licences for such a purpose. The motion prevailed by a large majority. The keeper of a little dirty grog-shop in a narrow lane, said to an acquaintance, "These temperance societies are doing a deal of mischief. On Saturday night, when the workmen are paid off, I used to take a hundred dollars, but now I can't take ten." Another man acting under the full sanction of legislative authority, finding no opportunity to sell his stock where it could not destroy his fellow men and not willing to do that for money, and feeling that he had rather lose his money, than to have the drinker lose it, and with it his life and his soul, he poured it into the sea.

the sea.

The clerk of a presbytery writes, "We have 21 churches, and there is not an individual in either, who is any way connected with the traffic in ardent spirits." There are ten such churches in Boston and 21 in New York. The impression is extending, that to go from the communion table to the grog-shop, or the liquor distillery, and pour out streams of death, is an abomination in the sight of heaven. shop, or the liquor distillery, and pour out streams of death, is an abomination in the sight of heaven. Increasing numbers believe that it is wrong to be accessory to the admission of such persons to the church. Numbers of churches have been formed with the understanding that they will not admit to membership any who make, or vend, or use ardent spirit.

A poterious gambler at the head of a large establishment of the superious gambler at the head of a large establishment.

nt spirit. A notorious gambler at the head of a large estab-A notorious gambler at the head of a large estab-lishment, where in defiance of law, public senti-ment, and conscience, many a youth and man un-der the cover of night, had stopped and been ruined, was pleading strongly that such places ought to be licensed. He should be willing to pay a thousand dollars for a license. If they were licensed, they would, he said, be controlled, besides yielding a large revenue to the government. He did not add, what he must if he told the whole truth, that a liense would remove the odium and make the way o death more respectable, and would ward off rom those sinks of iniquity the frown of public in-

gnation.

A vender of lottery tickets contrary to law, said,
This is a bad business; but then some will carvit on, and it ought to be licensed, and then the ry it on, and it ought to be licensed, and then the legislature can regulate the business, and prevent a great deal of mischief, and it might be a source of income. Men will buy tickets. The very men that made laws against it will buy them. I have sold more than 400 dollars worth to members of the legislature. It ought to be liceused to respectable men, who will carry it it on and be glad to pay for a liceuse." This would indeed varnish over with legislative sanction the business of lottery swinding, and hide the odiousness of iniquity.

pointed, a map of each ward procured, divided of districts, and each district committed to the care of some member of the committee, to visit every family, and invite its members to join the society. On the 26th of February was held one of the most interesting temperance meetings ever known in the city. An agent to be permanently employed here is very much needed. If the work of moral reform is very much needed. is very much needed. If the work of moral reform so happily begun could be completed, this great fountain of moral influence would pour forth life and salvation, as well as wealth and intelligence, all over the earth. Let the inhabitants of this metropolis cease to use and drink ardent spirit, or to practice the vices to which it leads, and the sad spectacle will no longer be presented, of 200,000 dollars expended to support the paupers and prosecute the criminals, 100,000 dollars more to meet the calamity of sickness, 50,000 people fleeing from their homes. riminals, 100,000 dollars more to meet the calamity of sickness, 50,000 people fleeing from their homes to avoid the cholera, and a universal stagnation of business, with the sacrifice, in three months, of three thousand lives. Let her hundred churches, like the 20 now cleared, and like 1000 others in our land be freed from all members who stand at the fountain and deal out the poison and death, and let the ministers of Christ imitate the character of their master, and the glory of the Lord will break forth upon the city, and violence and destruction be no more heard.

Early in February, the secretary visited West.

Early in February the secretary visited Wash-igton city, and at the special and earnest request f many members of congress, addressed them on

reform is to be carried on. The latter part is devoted to the topic of Liceners. The committee say that the next thing to be accomplished, is to establish "the all-pervading conviction among the people, that the licensing of men to traffic in ardent spirits is Morally wrong—Legislation now assumes that the public good requires that men should be licensed; whereas, in truth, the public good utterly forbids it. To establish this sentiment, that licensing the sale is wrong, politically as well as morally, the following considerations are urged:

1. It is not a natural right which any man has lo traffic in ardent spirit. Being a destructive poison, no man, even in a savage state, has a right to furnish it to others.

2. No man acquires such a right by entering into society, or by the establishment of civil government. The only legitimate object of government is the public good, and it cannot have any right to injure the community.

3. Licensing the traffic is inconsistent with temperance among the people, because it is the testimony of the legislature that in their opinion the use is right and useful.

4. Licensing is contrary to the fundamental principles of political economy. The wealth of a nation consists of the wealth of individuals. The sources of wealth are land, labor, and capital; the last being the product of the others. Whatever lessens either of these, or their productiveness when employed on each other, lessens so much the wealth of the nation. Ardent spirit does this in every way.

"Oh," said a merchant in a large country store, "it is a horrible business. When I set up my store at this corner, within a mile there were a great number of able, thriving and respectable farmers, but now about half of them are ruined, and many of them were ruined at my store," These men were ruined by merchants, who were licensed by the legislature to carry on the very business, the whole tendency of which was to ruin: a business which is none the less excusable because it ruins according to law.

"Whatever causes an incr

law,
"Whatever causes an increase of unproductive "Whatever causes an increase of unproductive expenditure, causes a decrease of national wealth." If the property expended in liquor were burnt, all would pronounce it a loss. The amount paid for liquor is estimated at about 50 millions. The loss of time, the unproductiveness of labor and of land, the loss of health and reason, with the consequent expenditures, the support of pauperism and prosecution of crime, the destruction of property, by sea and land, and the shortening of human life, cannot be estimated at less than fifty millions more. How much could human happiness be promoted by a judicious distribution of a hundred millions!

5. The licensing is contrary to the public health. Health depends on one great law; the action of certain agents upon their appropriate organs in the hu-

Health depends on one great law; the action of certain agents upon their appropriate organs in the human body. The productions of the divine hand are perfectly adapted to each other, so that both are very good, good enough to satisfy the mind of the perfect good. But for what organ of the human body is ardent spirit adapted?

6. The same is evident from the tendency of ardent spirit to corrunt the margin of the nation.

6. The same is evident from the tendency of ardent spirit to corrupt the morals of the nation. Under this head, a mass of testimony is woven together, to which we can do no justice in this abstract. We shall try hard to present it in full hereafter, as as as the close and pungent discussion of the reasons on which the licensing system is founded.

The true point to be decided by our legislators is this, shall the sale of ardent spirits be treated as a virtue, or a vice? Shall it he protected by legislation, or shall legislation be confined to the defence of the community from the evils inflicted by it? In all the four quarters of the world a voice is rising, "O ye legislators, we conjure you, stand out of the way, that creation may have the full henefit of her own efforts and those of her friends, and the help of her God, and through His grace may be FREE from her God, and through His grace may be FREE fro this fearful and intolerable I.N. V. Evangelist.

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, May 15, 1833.

We give up our columns this week to the New York papers. The abstracts of Reports are from the Observer, with the single exception of that of the Temperance Society, for which we are indebted to the Evangelist We are enabled to lay before our readers this very full account of the anniversaries by the attention of our cor-respondents of the Observer in forwarding slips containing abstracts of Reports, as they were put in type from day to day.

Reader!-could you but see with the clear vision of a blessed spirit what is taking place around you-the origin and the tendency of every inovernent,—believe me, you would read the accounts of these anniversaries with a keener relish and a far deeper feeling of personal interest. The last words of a late distinguished servant of Christ were, "MERCY IS TRIUMPHANT." Think more of that mercy—that glorious, unutterable mercy, and its pro-gressive triumphs among men. It will give you the key will unlock for you the treasures of what you see and hear and read-making even a newspaper page radiant with the light of heaven.

Surely you cannot forget that the spirit which originated these movements comes from heaven; nor can you regard with indifference the workings of that spirit among men; how it diffuses itself-developing more and more every year the extent and manifoldness of its blessed tendencies, and making more manifest the greatness and the victorious character of divine MERCY. It goes on from conquering and to conquer; and conquers only to save and

Look at the paper before you. There is a signal TRIUMPHS achieved during the last year, which sed the meeting.

with leg-

In October, the New York city society applied to the secretary to assist in a thorough organization of temperance movements here. Societies were formed in each ward, committees of 40 to sixty persons appointed, a map of each ward procured, divided

to the best advantage and to the greatest possible exter their power to do good in those departments. Men are so much more difficult to be obtained, and so much more MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Finned a remark of the author of the Declaration of Independence, made as the result of his experience see their magistrate, or fain office, has occasioned in the most timp to be accomplished, is not settle that the continuous of the topic of Lexescas. The committee say produced g est results, and from which has already produced; and remark of the topic of Lexescas. The committee say produced g est results, and from which has already produced, must depend in Maryland upon the facilities of the topic of Lexescas. The committee say produced g est results, and from which so much is still the most timp to the convergence in a candidate would be, Does he use arctent spirits?" Men will soon cease entirely, to entrust their money, their children, their lives, or their rights to the care of poisoned men.

The public are not convergence to an experiment has been made in a similar order will ere long be issued for the navy. Already, the U. S. schooner Experiment has been made in a similar order will ere long be issued for the navy. Already, the U. S. schooner Experiment has been made with special reference to an experiment of the such that we will enter the such that we will not the such that we will enter the such that we will enter the such that it others.

2. No man acquires such a right by entering into society, or by the establishment of civil government. The only legitimate object of government the control of the State Society; and better the Society to form at the time of the such that the such that the such that the people continue to be taxed for the such that the such that the proper continue to be taxed for the such that the

Colonization in removing slavery,

Therefore, be it resolved, That this Society will forthwith establish a settlement at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate measures to procure both within and without the State, the necessary pe-

cuniary aid.

Resolved, That the Committee heretofore appointed

Resolved. That the Committee heretofore appointed on the subject of a new settlement, be directed to report to the Board upon the position and the details of the proposed settlement, together with the probable cost of the same.

Resolved. That the managers of the State Fund be solicited to lend their aid in such manner as they may doem proper in this behalf.

Resolved. That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to address a copy of the above resolutions to the Agent of the New York State Colonization Society, and that Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Bond be a Committee to conduct such correspondence as may grow out of the said resolutions in the recess of the Board.

Let the engine of human rights and civil liberty do or

Let the enemies of human rights and civil liberty do or say what they may, the death-warrant of slavery is drawn and signed and sealed.

It will be seen by notices in this and our last paper, that the Boston Religious Anniversaries are to be held during the week commencing May 26. The Ameri-can Education Society holds its meeting for business on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and its public meeting in the evening; and other important meetings follow on Tuesday Particulars next week. Gentlemen from a distance, es pecially those connected with the Societies, will consider, we trust, the importance of being here early. The usual accommodations will be provided for visitors.

As the distractions of "election" will no longer inter fere with the business of the week, it is to be hoped that all concerned in the management of the Societies, especially such as may have anything to do with the public neetings, and all who may have it in their power to attend, will consider the importance of making it a season of deeper and more general religious interest.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Institution was held Wednesday forenoon, 10 o'clock, at Chatham street Chapel.

The president of the Society, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. took the chair, and after some introductory remarks, called the attention of the meeting to the Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Livingston, of Philadelphia, seconded by the Rev. Theodore Edson, of Lowell, the Report was accepted, and the graditude of the Society expressed for the signal success of its efforts.—The Rev. John W. Chickering, of Massachusetts, submitted a Resolution, urging the claims of the Society on the time and talents of our ablest writers, for the production of new and interesting Tracts.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, and was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. John L. Stone, of Boston, offered a resolution, which he supported at some length, in favor of the establishment of an increased number of local agencies. This resolution was agreed to.

The Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution, which he supported in a brief address, declaring the importance of increased personal extreme heretone.

The Honorable Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution, which he supported in a brief address, declaring the importance of increased personal exertions in aid of the objects of the Society.

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ludlow and was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Milnor read a portion of the Foreign Correspondence of the Society, showing the wide field of successful effort which is open to the Society in Greece, Euronan Turkey, and other narts of the world. pean Turkey, and other parts of the world.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIE-Y.—Annual meeting on Wednesday evening.—Rev. Mr AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIE-TY.—Annual meeting on Wednesday evening.—Rev. Mr. Runyon of New Brunswick, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Simpson; after which Wm. Col-gate, Esq. read the Treasurer's report, and a report of the Executive Committee, was read by Rev. Mr. Going. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Welsh of Ken-tucky; Peck, of Missouri; Cone, of this city; Perry, of Philadelphia; and Timothy R. Green, Esq. of this city. The statements of Messrs. Welsh and Peck, were particu-larly interesting from their connexion with the valley of the Mississippi.

Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church.—The eleventh annual meeting was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, Broome street. The report was read by Rev. Dr. Baldwin. The period which it embraced, owing to a change in the time of helding the anniversary, was but little over six months. Receipts during that period \$1.514.9 (\$2.500 period) \$2.500 period. ceipts during that period, \$1,514,30; expenditures, \$940,-05. Balanca in the Treasury, \$514,25. Rev. Mesars. Brownlee of this city, Schoonmaker of Jamaica, Oterson

I. The triumph of Temperance—on the great western canal of New York; in the army—throughout one entire department of the public service; and in securing the formation of a Congressional and the first Legislative Temperance Society.

2. The triumph of Colonization,—now to be prosecuted by a slaveholding State for the express and avowed object of abolishing slavery,—a step which at once places the Society before the public indubitably and undeniably in its true character (as learnt from its Constitution interpreted by facts,) and silences forever the most popular objection urged against it at the North.

3. The triumph of Missions, in the Bible and Tract Departments; so that we may soon hope to see all missionaries who may be sent out from this country, supplied by the Bible and Tract Societies, with the means of using to the best advantage and to the greatest possible extent THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCA-

For the Boston Recorder.

so much more difficult to be obtained, and so much more precious, than any other instruments used in doing good that the churches cannot offord to leave them only half-supplied with means; it is seen to be an unpardonable blunder in Christian economy.

We might mention other particulars; but these are enough to signalize the year. The Reports of no preceding year have been, we think, by any means so rich in important and encouraging facts.

N. YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

[Proma Correspondent.]

New York, MAY 11, 1833.

This has indeed been an interesting week in New York.

The various societies have been well sustained by elergymen and laymen, who are engaged in the cause. I attended that of the Colonization Society on Thursday evening, when resolutions were offered and addresses dedelivered by Rev. L. Bacon of New Haven, Rev. Mr.

Danforth, General Ageat of the Society, B. B. Thatcher, and the second of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has endeavored to harden of proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has endeavored to have been dead to the province of the Massachusets Missionary Society. When called upon for proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met use call with the accument of proof, he has eached and the province of the Massachusets Missionary Society. When called upon for proof, he has in every instance met Use call with the accument of proof, he has in every instance met use call with the accument of proof in the accument of the province of the Massachusets Missionary Society. W ington city, and at the special and earnest request from a members of congress, addressed them on the Sabbath, in the Representatives chamber. The subsequent week, the House of Representatives allowed the subsequent week, the House of Representatives are then given in the Sabbath, in the Representatives chamber for a congressional temperance meeting, which was numerically and produced a highly salutary effect. Hon. Lewis Cass presided, addresses were delivered by several distinguished gentlemen, decider resolutions adopted, and ultimately a "concressional temperance society" formed. At this meeting, the responsibility of members of congress and men in public office, was exhibited in glowing colors, and their duty to set an example of moral parity, which the people may safely follow.

On the 15th of March, a similar meeting was held at the state house by members of the legislature of Massachusetts, and a "legislature of the state house by members of the l

ers, he will permit us to remind him, that he is to us nothing, except as he stands forth the accuser and the calmaniator of the Massachusetts Missisnary Society. In his has communication, he speaks of taking a stand, and of having to contend at fearful odds, and says, "that he shall not straink from the duty, nor be kept in terrorem, to the suppression of plain truth." But to all this and much more similar verbiage, we would only reply, that one difficulty with him is, that he will not stand, and that we cannot get him to look at truth. It is as our accuser, that we have met him; it is as a witness against the Executive of this Society that we have any thing to do with him. When he shall have met his charges, we shall be prepared for our own defence or for our remedy.

In the article above alluded to, Mr. Thucher gives his opinion of what an individual, to whom he makes his usual personal allusions has done, in vindication of those who still maintain a sworn allegiance to the infuneus and self-styled handmaid of our holy religion." As an' interchange of opinions can do no hurt, he will in like monner bear with us, while we give him our opinion of what he has effected for the cause of Antimasonry. In our opinion, no man in New England has done so much to turn the attention of adhering masons from the tendencies of misonry, and to make them feel that the controversy is merely personal; no man has done so much, to turn away those, who are truly and conscientiously opposed to masonry, from the anti-masonic party; no man has done so much to make the need that the controversy is merely personal; no man has done so much, to turn away those, who are truly and conscientiously opposed to masonry, from the anti-masonic party; no man has done so much to the party ability, sectarina and exclusive spirit, as this same Mr. Thacher. To him, in our opinion, belongs the reproach of having done great harm, where he had the opportunity of effecting meth good; and for ourselves, we could wish no cause a greater carse, than to be d

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA. - Arrived at this Port on Saturday, in the Fenelon from Calcutta Rev. John Wade and lady, of the American Baptist sion at Burenah, Rev. Amos Sutton and lady of the British Baptist Mission at Bengal, Miss Martha Jane Price and Masters W. &. S. Price, children of the late Doct. Price of Burmah, Misses E. E. & M. E. Bennett, children of Mr. Cephas Bennet, priater at Burmah; Schway Moung and Shathing, sative teachers.

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY.—The students have lately ontributed \$100 for Foreign Missions, and a Society of Inquiry respecting missions has been organized, consisting of about 40 members.

NOTICES.

The Masachusetts Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting is Park Street Vestry, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, L. M.

The Escutive Committee, and the Board of Trust, will hold their meeting at the same place, at half past 5 o'clock, A. M. of the same day.

The Poslic meeting of the Society and its friends, for hearing the Annual Report and Addresses, will be held in Park street. Church, at half past seven ciclock, P. M. S.

N. B. Those auxiliarities, or individuals having contributions in their hands for the M. M. S. are respectfully requested to trausmit them to John Punchard, Esq. Salem, Treasurer, or to Benjamin Perkins, No. 114 Washington street, Boston, Assist. Treasures, on or before the 28th inst.—that they may be duly acknowledged in the Treasurer's Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Manaters, will be held in the Court house, in Schoo street, Boston, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. The annual sermon will be preached in Bratis errect Church on Thursacy the 30th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. Samue Osgood, D. D. of Springfield.

Osgood, P. D. of Springheld.

The seventeenth anniversary of the American Education S. fg, will be celebrated this year, 1933, in Boston, on Monday, 27th day of May. The members of the Society are request meet for susteness in the Vestry of Park street Church, at for clock in the afternoon. Public exercises will be held in street Charch, at half past seven in the evening, when extroon the Annual Report will be read, and solicesses either the servers having been assign from a distance, it is carned the servers of the servers having been assign from a distance, it is carned to the servers of the serve

one-first society for Proporties Christian Kao one-first members are notified that their annual meet take place on Tuesday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. Hustington Committee Room, (over Messra. Crocker water's.) A prompt attendance of the members is earnest tited, as the proposed alterations of the Constitution are cted upon.

e acted upon.
The duniversary Sermon, will be delivered in Park stree
hurch, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Directors will meet on Tuesday the 28th, at 9 o'clk. A. !

The Annual Meeting of the Female Society of Boaton and the Vicinity, for promoting Christianity among the Jews, will be holden on Taceday, May 21, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. Henry Homes, Bowdoin Place. A punctual attendance of all Ladies interested in the subject is requested.

The Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society, Ratton for the election of officers, &c. will be held at the Cowper Committee Room, No. 9, Cornhill, on Monday May 27, at 6 o'clock P. M. The exercises of the Anniversary, Report, Addresses, &c. will be given at Park-street Church, on Wednesday, May 20-Meeting to commence at half past 7 o'clock, precisely.

Warren Fay, Chairman Ex. Com.

The Executive Committee of the American Doctrinal Trace Society, are hereby notified, that their next meeting will be held at the Cowper Committee Room, Boston, on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Beautree, May 1, 1833.

TP UNITED STATES TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Un

Boston Academy of Music.—At the request of the Boston Infant School Society, a Concert of Juvenile Music, will be given at the Church in Bowdoin street, the evening, at 7-12 cb(k), by a Juvenile Class, consisting of upwards of 200 Children, of both serse, under the direction of Mr. Mason. One half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the support of Iniant Schools in Broad and Ana streets.

London dates are to the 3d and Paris to the 5th of April. We have room only for a brief abstract of the news.

GREAT BRITAIN .-- The Irish Enforcing Bill passed the House of Lords on the 1st. as amended by the Comnons, and received the royal signature by commission. The amendments were objected to by the Duke of Welington as diminishing materially the firmness and vigor of the system to be pursued .- The Irish Church Reform Bill was under discussion .-- In the House of Lords, on a Petition for the better observance of the Lord's day, the measure proposed in the Commons (see Recorder of last week) was objected to as wild and imprudent. The Bishop of London disclaimed any knowledge of it except by newspaper report, and expressed the hope that if that Bill was objectionable, their Lordships would not thereby be deterred from passing some measure on the subject. The Slavery question again came up, and again the word "immediate" was explained not to mean immediate when applied to emancipation.—In the Commons, April 2d, a vote was passed for abolishing flogging in the army except for mutiny, thieving, and drunkenness on guard-151 to 140.

Holland-France-Portugal, &c .- nothing new. TURKEY AND EGYPT .- The Egyptian Governor of Smyrna continued in the undisturbed exercise of his authority till the 5th of March, when information was received respecting negotiations at Constantinople which led to his imprisonment, &c. At the latest dates Ibrahim's army was encamped in the vicinity, waiting, apparently,

led to his imprisonment, &c. At the latest dates Ibrahim's army was encamped in the vicinity, waiting, apparently, advices from Egypt. The European powers find it difficult to bring about a extitement between the Turks and Egyptians, and are joalous of each other. Tho latest news is given in a Paris paper, founded on despatches from Alexandria of March 11—as follows:

The Pacha of Egypt, Mchemet Ali, has refused to accept the propositions made by France, on the subject of the near between Egypt and Turkey.

Admiral Roussin having despatched an express to Alexandria, for the purpose of communicating to our Consul General the note which had been drawn up at Constantinople, in concert with the English and Austrian Ambassadors, in order to arrest the March of Ibrahim and remove every pretext for Russian intervention. M. de Mimault, the French Consul, asked and immediately obtained a conference with Mehemet Ali. The Pacha who had just received despatches from Ibrahim, gave our Consul a cool reception, and unhesitatingly declined forward ing instructions to his son requiring him to suspend his march upon Constantinople.

It appears that he was indignant at the part assigned him in the propositions were made for him, without pieviously consulting him.

Without previously consulting him.

Without previously consulting him.

Without previously consulting him.

This news is of the highest import

Paris, April 5, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 1st inst. has the following of the 15th ult. from Odessa." A vessel arrived here from Constantinople in 64 hours has brought intelligence that the Russian fleet is still at anchor in the Bosphorus. In the main time a great number of merchant vessels have been engaged here; they are destined to take on board and convey to Constantinople, in case the affairs of Tarkey should require it, the army which is approaching by forced marches towards our province. This case will probably occur if Ibrahim Pacha should make another movement in ad

GREECE.—A letter of the 1st ult. from Nauplia, says:
—Greece has been divided into three principal sections, namely the Morea. Continental Greece, and the Islands. Plapontas, one of the three Commissioners sent to Bavaria to congratulate the King, is appointed Governor of the st division; Colletti of the second; and Zami of the first division; Colletti of the second; and Zami of the third. These appointments as well as many others, show that the first object of the Regency is to calm the animosity, and put an end to the dissension that separated the different parties; nevertheless Colocotroni, and some of his warmest partizans, have been put aside, as well as others noted for their republican principles."

Domestic.

ASSAULT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The following will be read with deep regret and shame y everyone who feels for the honor of his country. Lieut Randolph had lately been tried by a court martial and honorably acquitted. The Washington Globe, however, not-withstanding his acquittal, proclaimed him a public de-faulter, and the President ordered his name to be stricken from the roll of the Navy. Irritated by this treatment, Lieut. R. made a personal and most disgraceful assault on the President's person. The public will now be slow to believe that Lieut. R. has suffered unjustly.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, gives us the following account of an atrocious assault upon the President of the United States, as he was yesterday (May 6)

on his way to Fredericksburg.

"The steamboat Cygnet, in which the President and several members of the Cahinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburgh, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many perother gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburgh, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexo-drin. Many persons from the wharf came on board, ad among them Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper, and advancing towards him, as if to address him, begant of traw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove stretched out his hand towards him, saying, a Never mind your glove, sir.' Randolph having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time, two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assulted, the President seized his cane which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had now crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him; that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the whost heigh assisted as is helicyed by some wards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the Court issued a Bench Warrant. A magistrate land just previously issued a Warrant; but before the officers could arrest him he was gone. [Warh. Globe.]

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat Cygnet, as she stopped on her way down, yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the U. S. by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement or more feeling to be manifested 3y all our citizens. We are induced to mention this matter, which ought indeed never to be published, only because we know reports of it will be circulated throughout the country and printed elsewhere. It was the affair of a moment; but it is said, that, from the feelings produced, it is wonderful that the assailant escaped with his life. So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. An incident of a most painful nature occurred on boars

express it.
The President was naturally highly excited and exas perated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled.

[Alexandria Gazette.

Miscellaneous Items.

There was no choice of Representative to Congress the Norfolk and Essex North Districts last week. Hon. Francis C. Gray has addressed a note to the chair-man of the Ward and County Committees, in which he declines being considered a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress for this District.

The Mayor and Aldermen of this city have been indict-ed by the Grand Jury for rendering a false return of the election for Member of Congress held on the first of April. James C. Alvord, Esq. of Greenfield, has been appointed to fill the place of Royal Professor of Law in Harvard University, vacant by the death of professor Ashmun, until after the next commencement.

Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Blanchard have put to press a clume entitled.—Memoranda of a residence at the Court of London, by Richard Rush, Envoy Extraor Minister Plenipotenti from 1817 to 1825. tentiary of the United States of America,

B. B. Thatcher, Esq. is announced as the Editor of the Mercantile Journal. Our distinguished citizen C. R. Leslie, has accepted the office of the Professorship of Drawing, &c. at West Point. That office was vacated by the death of Gim-

The Fenelon, arrived at this port on Saturday from Cal-tatta, brings accounts of another large failure there, the house of M'Intosh & Co. for, it was reported, from three to four million pounds sterling.

We learn from Havana, that the Government had offi-cially announced, on the 20th April, that the city and su-burbs were entirely free from Cholera.

A letter from N. Orleans, dated the 15th ult. says the Charleston Evening Post, states that fifteen cases of cholera had occurred that day among the boatmen.

Wm. Roach, Jr. Esquire, of New Bedford, has added \$1000 to the \$50,000 fund, for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind.

tution for the Blind.

It is stated that the Grand Jury have indicted a large number of persons for keeping, or being otherwise concerned in gambling houses and other illegal establishments.

The report of the arrest of Trask is contradicted by the Worcester Spy, which says it can be traced to no authen-

The Cincinnati Herald of April 30th says—" The steamor Guiandotte, whilst ascending the Ohio lust evening, struck a sing a few miles above this city, and sunk almost immediately. No lives lost. She was the U. S. mail packet from this place to Guiandotte.

Marriages.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Francis Warden, to Miss Lydia S. Davis—Mr. Gorham Gibson, to Miss Adeline Norton, of New York—Mr. Hart Batley, to Miss Elizabeth T. Cooper—Mr. John Dyer, of Charlestown, to Miss Louis, daughter of Mr. Ezer Chauberlin—Mr. Win, Smith, to Miss Louis, daughter of Mr. Ezer Chauberlin—Mr. Win, Smith, to Miss Louis, daughter of Mr. Ezer Chauberlin—Mr. Oston, to Miss Emeline Russell—Mr. Galries I. Fenton, Fropriedror of the Portland Museum, to Miss Mary Hooton—Capt. Abner Hopkins, to Miss Hannah T. Stover, formerly of Bluebill, Mr.—Mr. Alexander H. Johnson, af Northwood, N. H. to Miss Mary Gates.

It. New Bedford, Mr. Stephon Brownell, of Little Compts
L. I. 54—Mr. Wm. Stall, 30.
In New Haven, Mr. Marstin Parreit, a revolutionary soldle
fig. a native of Lynn. He was at the battles of Lexington a
Bunker Hill, and in several other engagements.

BIBLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have hits week received by the shi Onega and Trenton from Liverpoot, a large searcriment Oxford Bibles, of various sizes, on fine paper, and in rich bid int, selected in London, expressly for us by our producessor, Jones H. Witzins.

John H. Witzins.

Judd edition) quarte, on the paper have before a large description of the paper have also been appointed Agents for Bayter's Compreher his may be shorter & Judd edition) quarte, on the paper his may be sorter as a large description of the paper his may be sorter as a large description of the paper his may be sorter as a large description of the paper his may be sorter as a large description of the paper have been also as a large description of the paper have been also as a large description of the paper have been also as a large description of the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been also as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search and the paper have been as a large search a

discay resonant to the above, in various discay resonant to the above, in various distance. The above the first the above the first the above discays and a gentle for the New York Edition of Scort's Park Ly Hiala, complete in three volumes, royal octavo, at \$3,6 for the three volumes; well bound and lettered. It was the publishers of the above editions that we can supply the trade, Societies, or individuals, with any quantity, by the hundred or done copies, at the Publisher's lowest cash prices. Our collection of Bibles is large and daily increasing in various bindings, from one dollar to thirty dollars per copy, and is well wortly in attention of the binding of the country will be faithfully attended to.

RUSSELI, ODIORNE & CO.

RUSSELI, ODIORNE & CO.

May 15. law3w lam6m. NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PROTESTANT. Essays on the Principal Pt. Controversy between the Custon or Rose and Tromms. By Wm. M'Gavin, Esq.—with an introduction; and an appendix; Illustrating Jesuitism; Meanchism; pery in America—accord American, from the Ninth (Edition—in 2 vols. 8 v...)

ISCOURSES, including several never before it. Waviand, President of Brown University. OUCASIONAL DISCOURSES, including several never before biblished. By Francis Wayland, President of Brown University. SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY; containing a descriptor of the Quadrupola, Birls, Fishes, Fascets, Reptiles, rjents, Flants, Trees, Minerals, Gems, and precious Stones, cuttoned in the Bible. By Wm. Carpenter—from the hallonn Editions, with improvements, by Rev. Gorham D. Abbotts. Of Palestine, out too as Eggravings, to which are added, Sketchoof Palestine, out too as Eggravings, to which are added, Sketchoof Palestine, out too as Eggravings, to which are added, Sketchoof Palestine, out too as Eggravings, to which are added, Sketchoof Palestine, and the Sketchoof Pa

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE. By Caroline Fry, author of "The istence," &c. MITCHELL'S YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S GUIDE. A Doctrisia Guide for the Young Christian. By William Mitchell, Pacer of the Congregational Church, Rusland, Vt., Second Edition. THE GLOBY OF THE AGE: An Essay on the Spirit of issions, being the substance of a discourse delivered before buptist Missionary Society, Bristol, Eng. By John Fester. QUESTIONS AND NOTES, Critical and Practical, upon the Jones of Leviticus, designed as a general help to Biblical Factuation, by George Bush, Author of the "Life of Mohammed," LETTERS ON SLAVERY; addressed to the Cumberland congregation, Virginia. By J. D. Paxton, their former Paxtor, Just received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 2 Corn-Mill.

TAVE for SALE, SIR WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE Works-Cheapest edition. Being the first American (and only) edition which contains the author's last additions and illustrations, arranged on their respective pages. Price 37 cents

astrations, arranged on their respective pages. Prices 37 cents at high parts of the page of the page

in 15 volumes.
LDINE POETS. Poems, by Dryden. Pickering's edition.

COMET. Scientific Notices of Comers in Scientific Notices of Comers in Section 1832.

IlisTORICAL and Descriptive Asserdates of Steam Engines, and their Inventors. By R. Stuart.

GRAMMATICAL TEXT HOOK, in which the several moods of the Section 1832 of the Section 18 early illustrated by diagrams, representing the numeric each mood—their signs—and the manner in writted. Being an abstract of a Practical Gramman orley's Magazine, No. 5, was published on Saturday. 15.

MITCHELL'S GUIDE.

ADOCTRINAL GUIDE for the Young Christian. By Wil-liam Mitchell, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Rui-and, Vt. Second citition. LIFE OF MILTON; his Life and Times, Religious and Political Infe Dy Mil.TON; as Lie and Times, Religious and Political pinions; with anhappendix; containing animadversions upon r. Johnson's Life of Milton, etc. By Joseph Ivimey, author of we History of the English Baptista, 'Re. Ottes critical and ractical, upon the book of Leviticus; designed as a general cip to Biblical Instruction. By George Bush, author of the Life of Mohammed." Just received and for sale by LINOOLN, DMANDS & CO. No. 59 Washington street. May 15.

MRS. HEMANS' POEMS,

N Elegant Bindings. The New Boston Edition, in two vol-umes, in a great variety of calf and silk bindings. For sale PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street. May 15.

The Wisdows And No. 11 Machington street, John Mit. Ton. his Life and Times, Religious and Political Opinions. With an appendix, centraining animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, etc. etc. By Joseph Ivimey, author of the "History of the English Baptists." A DOCTRINAL GUIDE, for the Young Christian. By William Mitchell, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Rutland, Vt. QUESTIONS AND NOTES, Critical and Fractical, upon the Book of Leviticus. By George Bush, author of the "Life of Mahommed."

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MEMOIR OF JAMES BRAINARD TAYLOR. By John Helt
ice. D. D. and Benjamin Holt Rice, D. D. with a Portrait.

CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE. By Caroline Fry, author of "the
istener," "Scripture Render's Guide."

May 15.

MEMOIRS OF JAMES BRAINERD TAYLOR, by John H. Rice, D. D. and Benjamin H. Rice, D. D. CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE, in the Object, Rule and Condition of Life, in his intercourse with the world, and in his Joya, Sorrowa, and Death. By Caroline Fry, Author of the Listener, Scripture Reader's Guide, &c. Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. May 15.

OHN MILTON, his Life and Times, Religious and Political Opinious; with an Appendix, containing animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, &c. By Joseph Vinney.

The Active Christian; a series of Lectures. By John Howard Hinton, A. M. The Valley of Bones; or Ezekiel's Vision, considered in a Series of Lectures. By G T. Bedell, D. D.
The Child's Friend, or things which every boy can do. By S:
R. Hall.

i. Hall.

Botany for Beginners; an introduction to Mrs. Lincoln's Lecures on Botany, for the use of common schools, and the younger
upils of higher schools and Academies. By Mrs. Almira H. tures on Botany, for the use of common schools, and the younger pupils of higher schools and Academies. By Mrs. Almira II.
L. Phelps.
Occasional Discourses, including several never before published. By Francis Wayland, President of Brown University.
The Glory of the Age; an Essay on the Spirit of Missions. By John Foster.
Advice to Church Members; or Sketches of Human Naturs, comprising useful hints relating to the duties and difficulties that occur in the intercourse of Christians with one another, and with the world. By William Innes, Minister of Edinburgh.
Letters on Slavery; addressed to the Cumberland Congregation, by J. D. Paxton, their former pastor.
For Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE OLD AND NEW

GILL'S EXPOSITION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. (No. 59 Washington street,) have for sale, a few sets of the above valuable Commentary, complete in nine quarto vols. The Old Testament, comprised in six volumes, and the New Testament in three—can be furnished separately, or in sets, at a reduced price.

Also,—for sale as above, the Commentaries of Drs. Scott, Doddridge, Henry and Clarke, together with a general assortement of works on Biblical and Sacred Literature.

Ty Students in Theology as well as the clergy in general, are invited to call.

BUST RECEIVED and for sale, by LINCOLN, EDMANDS 4 CO. No. 50 Washington street. The Complete Works of the No. 50 Washington street. The Complete Works of the No. 50 Washington Street, and the No. 50 Washington Street, and the No. 50 Washington Street, under the superintendance of Olimbus Gregory, L. L. D. F. H. A. S. &c., in three volumes, cloth united of Orminas Oregany, the Works of the Rev. John New-New Towns of WORKS. The Works of the Rev. John New-No., interpretation of the United Parishes of St. Mary Woolworth, Donation. To which are prefixed, Mentours of his life, &c., By the Rev. John Ceril, A. M. complete in two vols. May 15.

BOBBINETTE LACE.

LIAB STONE BREWER has just received, I Case Bubbin-ette lace, 44 5-4 and 6-4 from 18, to 6s, pr. yard. Also-Scase 4-5 Figured Thule Lace, for cevering Looking Glasses and Picture frances, at 12 1-2 cts. per yard. May 16.

LINEN, LAWN AND DIAPER.

LINEN, LAWN AND DIAPER.

LILIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, offers for sale per piece or yard, 4 Cases 4-6 Irinh Linen, of superior bleach and more considerable.

1 do Superfine Long Lawn
1 do 6-4, 5-4, and 10-4 Irish Damask Diaper, for Table Cloths and Naphine
Do. Do. 5-4, 6-4; 8-4, and 6 by 10-4 Moscow Table Cloths,—one of the best for cheapness and strength of were ever offered in this city.

D. DENNY & CO.

No. 9 & 11 Doane street, AVE received and offer for sale, on liberal terms, a large assortment of seasonable FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PIECE GOODS. isst oast. April 10.

MUSIC TUITION.

M. COPELAND, well attend to giving instruction on the PIANO-FORTE, at her residence, No. 1, Fruit street, (the first street in front of the General Hospital) or at the residence of the Physic. — Terms moderate.

Refer to Lowell, Mason, Esq. Professor to the Boston Academy of Music, Mason, Esq. Professor to the Boston Academy of Music.

DAY'S PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN.

PAY'S PATENT PORTABLE MICHEN.

THIE above stride is a combination of the Furnace, Reast
and Baker, and is known by actual experience to perform
the work better, in loss time, and a one haif the expense
cooking in the common fire-place, having already gone into
tensive one, in New York and Philadelphin, his subscriber de
not Resinate to recommend them with entire confidence to
inhabitants of fluotion and its vicinity. Navit's WATERMAN.
The above are for eals at Waterman's Tim Ware and Furnis
g Store, 57 Corthill, and 6 Brattle trace, where the poblic
respectfully invited to call and examine the same.

Nay 15 opti

POETRY.

THE EMPTY BIER.

- "Thou empty beer, that standest here
 Alene by the church yard gate;
 Say, whose the door thou it pause before,
 Thy burden next to wait?"
- *I first may seek her form, whose cheek Is fresh in its maiden bloom;
- "The youth who last sped by so fast
 With the nerve and the glow of health,
 He next may find, that close behind
 Death followed him by stealth.
- "Or she, who smiled when the lovely child, She was lately leading near, With wonder stopped, and his lilies dropped, To gaze at the sable bier---
- That mother, may be called to lay
- Her beauteous boy on me; In his morning hour, like the dewy flower He lost, and as suddenly.
- Her own pale clay to bear away.
- It next may be my lot!

 She may close her eyes on her infant ties

 And her pratter be forgot.
- And her pratter be lorgot.

 "As I must call in time for all,
 From the babe to the silvery-haired,
 A glimpse of me to each should be
 A hint to be prepared."

 (Suphurungt,

THE SNOWDROP-BY BARRY CORNWALL

Pretty firstling of the year!
Herald of the hest of flowers!
Hast thou left thy cavern drear,
In the hope of summer hours!
Back unto thy earthern bowers!
Back to thy warm world below,
Till the strength of suns and showers
Queli the now relentless snow!

Art still here?-Alive? and blithe? Art still here?—Alive? and blithe?
Though the stormy Night hath fled,
And the Frost hath passed his seythe
O'er thy small unshelter'd head?
Ah!—some lie amidst the dead,
(Many a giant stubborn tree,—
Many a plant, its spirit shed.)
That were better nursed than thee!

What hath saved thee? Thou was not

What hath saved thee? Thou was not 'Gainst the arrowy winter furred, --Armed in scale, --- but all forgot
When the frozen winds were stirred,
Nature, who doth clothe the bird,
Should have hid thee in the earth,
Till the cuckoo's song was heard,
And the Spring let loose her mirth.

Nature-deep and mystic word!
Mighty mother, still unknown,
Thou didst sure the Snowdrop gird With an armor all thine own Thou, who sent'st it forth alone, To the cold and sullen season,
(Like a thought at random thrown,)
Sent it thus for some grave reason!

If 'twere but to pierce the mind
With a single gentle thought,
Who, shall deem thee harsh or blind?
Who that thou hast vainly wrought?
Hoard the gentle virtue caught
From the Snowdrop,...-Reader wise!
Good is good, wherever taught...
On the ground, or in the skies!

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder

of national regeneration.

Rochester Centre, and Rochester South, or Sippean, were both under the faithful care of Rev. Mr. C. for about twenty-five years. But one or both parishes about twenty-nee years. But one or both parishes had previously been torn in pieces, by grievous wolves, that entering in, had not spared the flock—and the labors of one man, however able and watchful, and industrious, were insufficient to preserve a fold of such extent, from continued and remorseless depredations. Seven or eight years ago, it was resolved to make a desperate effort, for life. The two parishes senarated unicable. Best would stell! solved to make a desperate effort, for life. The two parishes separated amicably. Both would gludly have retained the Pastor they had so long known and loved—but one surrendered, and the other received him, as their own; and a second Pastor was obtained for the vacated church; and sow after the multiplied trials incident to transactions of this nature, and the sacrifices that have been called for and the aid of less than \$700 from missionary funds, each parish sustains its own minister, enjoys its own privileges without distraction, and contributes generously not only to Home Missions, but to every object of benevolence.

It would be much ensier to indulge in the detail of It would be much easier to indulge in the detail of facts, in the history of these two churches, illustrating the maxim of Elliot —"Prayer, poins and perseverance will accomplish any thing," than it is, to restrain a pen that loves to delineate the blessed results of home missionary movements. But I must forbear—after simply stating, that the Massachusetts Missionary Society has strong and ardent friends in this branch of the Lord's planting.

North Rochester Congregation is made up of families from Rochester, Misdleboro', and Freetown. Twenty one years of destitution had passed over them. And for some previous years, I know not how

* This should have been published last week and numbered 10:

many, the ministry had been a curse, rather than a blessing; for church and parish had been well nigh annihilated by its influence. A few years since, S. Sprague, Esq. left therm a legacy of \$1500. And a little while before this, the Domestic Missionary Society had sought them out, and extended an arm to raise them, from their fallen state. The day of redemption came. They put their Meetinghouse in their remaining resources—and have gradually gained strength—though even now they number but 21 polls, aund a large population. That Pastor has been removed—after foor years labor;—and the active mind and warm heart that used to furnish us so regularly, quarterly Reports which were ever read with interest by all that read the Recorder—are operating in other words—more happily and profitally we trust, than while clogged by dull flesh and blood. Since his removal, though the pulpit has commonly been supplied, a regular minister has not been established. many, the ministry had been a curse, rather than a blessing; for church and parish had been well nigh annihilated by its influence. A few years since, S. Sprague, Esq. left them a legacy of \$1500. And a little while before this, the Domestic Missionary Society had sought them out, and extended an arm to raise them, from their fallen state. The day of redemption came. They put their Meetinghouse in order,—called a Pastor—and brought into action their remaining resources—and have gradually gained strength—though even now they number but \$1 polls, anid a large population. That Pastor has been removed—after four years labor;—and the active mind and warm heart that used to furnish us so regularly, quarterly Reports which were ever read with interest by all that rend the Recorder—are operating in other words—more happily and profitally we trust, than while clogged by dull flesh and blood. Since his removal, though the pulpit has commonly been supplied, a regular minister has not been established.

experience that two as that day has not yet arrived. Such had been the drafts on my physical strength Such had been the drafts on my physical strength Such had been the drafts on my physical strength previously, that the public labors of this occasion compelled me to leave the island, almost as little acquainted with its inhabitants as when I first landed. Dr. R. indeed very politely took me in his chaise to the alms house, four or five miles from the town, where the spirit of philanthropy has made rich provision for the unfortunate and helpless of the citizens. It is an establishment, worthy of the descendants of the Pilgrinns, and of the well known character of the enterprising and hospitable Islanders. I am told, there is a "grove of trees" on the Island—six or eight in number—but neither tree nor shrub, so far as I remember, met my eye. Yet the lover of romance, as well as the simple-hearted Christian, may find something to annuse, and much to instruct and delight him, even here. I must close—farewell. mance, as well as the simple-neartest Caristian, may find something to amuse, and much to instruct and delight him, even here. I must close—farcwell.

Yours, &c.

* Rev. Ichabod Plaisted.

Education.

For the Boston Recorder CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Mr. Trace.—I invite the attention of our churches to another question respecting the influence of our schools on the religious character and

For the Boston Recorder.

LETTERS FROM THE AGENT.—No. 11.*

To Rea. Dr. Convex, Chairman of the?

Extr. Com. of Main. Nos. 2005.

My Dean another.—The village of North Fairhaven lies at the head of Acchusnett river, four miles N. from New Befford, and possesses no inconsiderable outsiness. It was once the radiating point of whatever religious influence were they designed to my twent abroad from the sametary, over the present towns of Fairhaven, New Bedford and Darmouth. The properties of the present towns of Fairhaven, New Bedford and Darmouth. The properties of the present towns of Fairhaven, New Bedford and Darmouth. The properties of the present that the rectain the state of the present towns of Fairhaven, New Bedford and Darmouth. The present that the roots, and the best has found the hiding place here for more than thirty years, with scarcely the molestation of a single song of praise, or breathing of devotion from human lips. Very rarely, at beat, has it been occupied, unless for secular business. The last man that served the altar here was Dr. Samuel West—"famous" in his day, for "lifting up have been occupied, unless for secular business. The last man that served the altar here was Dr. Samuel West—"famous" in his day, for "lifting up acked to the present of the presen

elical Congregationalism is gaming ground—inspirng respect—and exerting an influence which we
have taught in these schools? Was it the
sign to have taught in these schools? Was it the
faith of infidels—such as is now believed and taught
to Godliness is profitable unto all things."

ROCHESTER, has a large territory—a population of
about 3,600—with three Congregational Societies
and part of a fourth.

Mattepoiselt congregation is the only one in town,
that has not asked, what kind of religion did they defaith of infidels—such as is now believed and taught
by our Universalist and Unitarians? After most of
the Pilgrim fathers had fallen asleep in Jesus, an
Act was passed, in 1671, respecting schools, in
which are these words—"Forasmuch as it greatly
concerns the welfare of this country, that the youth
thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but
thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but
thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but
thereof be educated. This court doth thereupon comformed. I believe it has a playary learn blessed with a
word it at the sked, what kind of religion did they defaith of infidels—such as is now believed and taught
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Mattapoisett congregation is the only one in town, that has not asked and received aid from Missionary funds. I believe it has always been blessed with a faithful ministry, and that to this fact may be ascribed the distinction alluded to. The time has been when their feebleness well nigh induced them to solicit aid;—but though they are few in number, and surrounded by those who would gladly enfeeble them yet more, they have hitherto trusted in the Lord, and he has helped them, without the alms of their sister churches. May they always be equally favored. They have two Pastors—the one who has survived more than eighty winters and may attain the years of the "beloved disciple," whose character be has faithfully studied;—the other recently installed, after having labored with much success in other parts of the vineyard for some years previously; and all are united—blessing God, taking courage, and ready to lend a helping hand to the great work of national regeneration.

Mattapoisett congregation is the only one in town, that has oot asked and received he would doctrine: This country that the youth thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but in sound doctrine: This country that the youth thereof be educated, not only in good literature, but in sound doctrine: This country of the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to be continued in the office of teaching, educating, of our overseers of the college, and the selectmen in the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to be continued in the office of teaching, educating, of our overseers of the college, and the selectmen in the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to be continued in the office of teaching, educating, of our overseers of the college, and the selectmen in the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to be continued in the office of the college, and the selectmen in the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to the continued in the several towns, not to admit or suffer any such to t which is now received by evangelical Christians generally as containing a summary of true Christian doctrine. We see clearly in these acts why our Christian ancestors established the college at Cambridge and our primary school system; they had in view, not only the temporal and political welfare of their children, but more especially the salvation of souls; they wished to set in operation a system of instruction that should be an auxiliary to Christian parents and ministers in training up children and youth for the kingdom of heaven. They allowed no teachers and no books to be introduced into schools teachers and no books to be introduced into schools but such as subserved this, their first and great debut such as subserved this, their first and great design. It was not enough that teachers were not openly vicious and profiane and that they refrained simply from teaching error and from inculcating anti-christian sentiments; they were required to teach the doctrines and to use every exertion, to inculcate the spirit and principles of God's word. Nor would they allow books to be introduced which had no other recommendation than that they contained nothing positively wrong and objectionable—that they contained "softing to injure;" but they admitted only such books as contained something that would positively benefit the souls of their child-

admitted only such books as contained something that would positively benefit the souls of their children. They wished to have these schools induc the souls of their children with the spirit and principles of the Bible and with none other—they designed them to teach their children to feel, think, speak and acts as becometh the Gospel of Christ.

True, schools were not so efficient then as now in the birty stiffing the strength of the children to the second of the children to the second of the children to the second of the second True, schools were now elected then as now in teaching arithmetic—grammar—geography, &c.; and perhaps our pious forefathers, in establishing these schools, did not think so much of these studies as we do and as they deserve; but did they not think of that which, if there be a God and an eterniand perhaps our pious forefathers, in establishing these schools, did not think so much of these studies as we do and as they deserve; but did they not think of that which, if there be a God and an eternity for the soul, is of infinitely more consequence? Did not the schools then, on the whole, impart more of the knowledge of God than new, form a more substantial and enterprizing and Christian character, and have a more favorable bearing on the destiny of the soul? I

watrust, than while clogged by dull flesh and blood. Since his removal, though the pulpit has commonly been supplied, a regular minister has not been established.

Wareman has a large and flourishing church—and elegant house of worship—a Pastor whom none know but to love—an enterprising and wealthy population—and ability—I hope equally a disposition, to relieve the wents and woes of all the miserable, who urge their claims upon them. There the name of "Everett" will never be forgotten—and the influence of his holy example, abundant labors, and full manifestation of the truth, will be felt as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

By the request of Bro. M. of Nantucket, I availed and address a church and congregation that have once been assisted by our funds. Bro. L. of Barnstalle was also there, and for two or three days we were permitted to meet often in the House of God for prayer, praise, and instruction.

For many years, the cause of Evangelical religion has been depressed. The peculiarities of the "Friends," the misguided zeal or the soul-destroying errors of some other denominations, combined with what has proved in some instances, an injudicious selection of Congregational ministers—have all contributed to diminish the strength, and break down the courage of those that continued faithful. At present they are rising. Their place of worship has been methods to their bondage, and the people of God "love one another," and love their Pastor. Ere long I trust, there will be found enough of picty and strength, to plant a sound church on the foundation of the prophets and apostles—and give the members of the present church the opportunity to know by experience that "two are better than one." But the day has not yet arrived.

Such had been the drafts on my physical strength previously, that the public labors of this occasion.

H. C. W. ministers and churches come foward and exert them-selves to make these schools a means of grace and salvation to the souls of our children and youth? H. C. W.

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. LETTERS FROM SAVANNAH.-No. 6. SAVANNAH, JAN. 18-

I have occasionally entered the court bosse during the sittings of the courts. The house is a mean edifice, and the main apartment is so small as to give every thing a crowded appearance, that is quite inconsistent with impressions of dignity. It was however occupied as the State house, I believe, while Savannah was the seat of government.

The judicial power of Georgia are vested in a superior, inferior, and justices' courts. The State is divided into six judicial circuits, or districts, and in each county there are annually two sessions of the

One of the trials before the Superior court, the present session, excited great interest. A large number of citizens attended through the whole trial, and multitudes assembled on the evening of the charge to the jury. A white man was tried upon indictment for the murder of a slave.

The evidence was irresistibly convincing. One witness testified that he saw the defendent rush out of a house, seize the slave, beat him several times with a musket—that the slave soon fled and the prisoner then discharged the musket at him—pursued him—dragged him back wounded—and left him under a tree. There were three other witnesses whose testimony went to corroborate the foregoing.

much was said about "optical principles" and "the principle of optics," to the marvellous edification of the jurors, who yet might have understood these principles as well as some of the lawyers or the doctors. I thought of Dr. Mitchell under the quizzing of lawyer Sampson, and could not help wishing that the Solicitor had commanded a little more wit or a little more learning; either of which would have enabled him ensity to discompt his adversaries.

im easily to discomfit his adversaries. However, the judge, Mr. Wayne, who did himself However, the judge, Mr. Wayne, who did himself honor in the whole management of the trial, soon threw a light upon the optics of the optical gentlemen by which they saw much farther than they seemed to have seen before, and were convinced that they could swear only as to the extent and powers of their

But when the long bour of this trifling stuff was over, the witness against the prisoner came forward and declared, that by features he intended to express every thing belonging to the appearance of the man, his form, figure, outline and gait—not the mere lineaments of his face. Thus was the optical fabric blown over with a breath. But in the pleadings blown over with a breath. But in the pleadings the counsel endeavored to rear it again. Judges Davis and Berrien were among the advocates for the prisoner. They stand at the head of the bar here; and to see them laboring so to make the jury strain at a goat and swallow a camel would have been rather ludicrous if the importance of the case had

not made it painful.

One of the other advocates took care in his plea. One of the other advocates took care in his pica, in the true spirit of a slave-holder, to remind the jury that although the law, by a strange (so his argument implied) strange humanity, protects the life of a slave, still the slave is nothing but a chattel! Berrien, possessing I believe good feelings on this subject, disclaimed every desire to extenuate the crime ject, disclaimed every dealer of the alleged against the prisoner because perpetrated upon a black, but still (perhaps his office demanded it) he most artfully endeavored to bias the jury upon a black, but still (perhaps his once demanded it) he most artfully endeavored to bias the jury by dwelling on the fact that the crime was committed upon a black in the presence of other blacks. ted upon a black in the presence of other blacks. These other blacks, he said, were not competent by law to give testimony, and in consequence of this the prisoner could not prove in court circumstances which he might do, if he could call these blacks forward to testify; if he could only call on them, they might by a word acquit the prisoner; and "should the unhappy youth be condemned to the gallows because the laws of Georgia would not listen to the testimony of an honest African?" But every body was satisfied that the testimony of an honest African would not said the prisoners' hopes. The Solicitor, who is a young man of small experience and moderate talents, replied with considerable propriety and effect to the fine woven arguments of the counsel for the criminal. He alluded to the frequent murders of blacks in Georgia (which as yet had not been punished in a single instance) with a directness and warmth which more than atoned for his occasional want of skill and logic. But judge Wayne in his charge set

verdict of guilty was however returned; but the criminal recommended to mercy. It was a case of peculiar aggravations. The criminal had been guilty of adultery with the wife of the black; and because of adultery with the wife of the biack; and because the black resented it, the white man shot him. But there is a pervading feeling, I fear that the blood of a free man must not be spilled to avenge a slave. "What!" said a woman to me after the trial, "hang a man for only killing a nigger!" that would make them too proud!"

THE IDEA OF RIGHT.

THE IDEA OF RIGHT.

Paley asks, "Why am I obliged to keep my word?" Some one answers, "Because it is right."
Ought not Paley to be satisfied with the answer? We think he ought.

Some one might ask again, Why am I obliged to do right? and the answer might be, because it is right; the word right implies obligation to do it.

If some one should say, "I am obliged to keep my word, because it is for the general good," he would answer truly. But the question might be asked, Why are you bound to regard the general good? and the answer must be, Because it is right.

would answer truly. But the question might be asked, Why are you bound to regard the general good? and the answer must be, Because it is right.

If one should say, it is right because benevolence requires it, or because love to "being in general" requires it, he would answer truly. Yet we might ask, Why should we be benevolent, or why should we love "being in general?" And the answer would be, Because it is right.

If one should say, I am bound to do it because it is according to the will of God, he would answer truly. But why are we bound to regard the will of God? Because it is right. And why has God commanded it, but because it is right?

If one should say, I am bound to do it because the doing of it will be followed by a pleasing sense of self-approbation, and the not doing of it with a painful sense of self-condemnation, he speaks truly. But, as Witherspoon hes well observed, "it is not duty because it is pleasing, but pleasing because it is duty." The conscience approves a certain action which does not make it right; but the righteousness of an action makes a well informed conscience approve it. The idea of right lies at the foundation of our sentiments of approbation or disapprobation. But, some one will say, "Surely it is right to be benevolent, and therefore we are bound to be so.

So that take what course we will, we come at last to this reason for action." It is in the foundation to the sense of the sense of the sense.

certainty, it is right to be benevoient, and therefore we are bound to be so.

So that take what course we will, we come at last to this reason for acting, viz. it is right, and if asked again, why we are bound to do right, the answer in the last resort is, because 17 18 RIGHT.

The idea of right, then, is a fundamental idea, not detail.

The stea of right, then, is a fundamental idea, not derived from any thing else; a simple idea, not compounded of any thing else; an imperative idea, binding us by its own nature.

We know not whether, the illustration will be of use to many; but look at this straight line.

A——B.

Why is it a straight line? One may say, Because, if you set up a pin at each end, and one in the middle, and then look at the line from one end, the first pin will hide both the others. True, it will be so: but this will be the result of its straightness, and not

the cause.

Another says, The line is straight because it can be travelled over in less time than any other line from A to B; less, for example, than one which should go round by C. But this too, is the result, and not the cause of its straightness. And so of every

while Savannah was the seat of government.

The judicial power of Georgia are vested in a superior, inferior, and justices' courts. The State is divided into six judicial circuits, or districts, and in each county there are annually two sessions of the superior and inferior courts. In the superior court there is one judge only for each district.

This plan for a superior court seems to be very defective. One olivious evil flowing from it is, that there must be a want of uniformity in the decision of similar questions in the different circuits. This evil is felt. The author of the Digest of the Georgia laws, alluding to this, remarks, "unfortunately such is the structure of our judicial system (if it is not a solecism to call that a system, which has no head,) that acts which are in force in one circuit, any not be in force in some of the others." But a greater evil in the system, is that the judge is appointed only for three years and is generally a try young man, as is also his solicitor, and petither of them continue long in the office. Indeed almost every decent lawyer in the State, who is now 40 years old, has been a judge of the Superior court, that tile of judge is as common and as unmeaning here, as that of Doctor of Divinity in New England.

One of the trials before the Superior court, the pointed only for three years and is generally and the title of judge is as common and as unmeaning here, as that of Doctor of Divinity in New England.

One of the trials before the Superior court, the present session, excited great interest. A large number of citizens attended through the whole trial, and may have a seem of the present session, excited great interest. A large number of citizens attended through the whole trial, and may have a seem of the present session, excited great interest. A large number of citizens attended through the whole trial, and may have a soon fleat and the prisoner then discharged the musket at him—pursued this musket—that the slave soon fleat and the prisoner then discharged the musket

LOTTERIES.—I shall probably name in the course of my remarks thirty hard cases, some of which ought to draw tears of blood from the authors of such domestic misery. Has not a son in this city spent 10,000 dollars of his father's property and 5000 of his wife's portion, and being 5000 more in debt, absconded, leaving his wife and family at the mercy of her friends? Have not the prospects of another here been blasted, by being compelled to quit a good business, having had his all attached, even the furniture given his wife by her father. These occurrences will be found to be but drops in the bucket, after the whole story is told. Honest venders have told me that they continued the husiand the tree. There were three other witnesses whose testimony went to corroborate the foregoing, although fielther of them saw, or would admit that he saw the deed. The counsel for the prisoner, I apprehend, were perfectly satisfied of his guilt.

But something was to be done for him, and they devised the following expedient. In cross examining the witness who identified the prisoner as the murderer, they artifully led him to say that he recognized the prisoner by his features, and then they brought into court several physicians to swear that no man could distinguish another's features at the distance at which the witness was from the prisoner; about a thousand feet.

While these sons of Esculapius were on the stand, much was said about "optical principles" and "the the country has been out-generaled and made poor, by the knowing ones, and knew not what else to do.

used as occasion may require. [Portland Courier.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION .-- We learn by a gentleman from Waterbury, that on Friday last a gentleman purchased a few bushels of charcoal and placed it in a hogs-head in his cellar—that on the next day he discovered a smoke in his cellar, and found the charcoal ignited—ba smoke in his cellar, and found the charcoal ignited.--be then took and divided it, when it was apparently perfectly cold, and pat it into some barrels; here after remaining a few hours, it again became partially ignited. On Saturday, apprehensive that it might destroy his house, he removed the coal into his garden---it had not remained there long before it was observed again smoking, and soon became at the bottom thoroughly ignited.

[Litchfield Com. Gazette.

Niles' Register contains an account of a recently in-rented Knitting machine. It is about one foot square, only weighs ten pounds, and costs but §5. It is worked by turning a crank. One girl of twelve might tend three machines, if arranged to work together; each machine making from one to two pair of men's long woollen stock-

The accountants employed to liquidate the affairs of the house of Laffaire, have ascertained that the sums of money expended by him, either in pure acts of generosity or to assist individuals whose establishments would other-wise have been rained, amount to no less than nineteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand francs. At the Supreme court, sitting in Northampton, in the

ease of Burr, vs. Bryant, for taking unlawful interest, the plaintiff recovered of the defendent five hundred and thirty two dollars, or three times the amount of interest. The Selectmen of Salem have established an evening patrol of Constables to preserve order, and protect females and others from the radeness and insolence of the gangs of young men and boys who have heretofore been in the habit of congregating in the principal streets after night fall.

In Ohio, a severe law has recently been passed against gamblers; subjecting them on conviction to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment, and incapacitating them forever after wards from holding any office, or exercising the right of suffrage.

Fion Williams' Annual Register it appears, that there are in New York 956 lawyers---2558 physicains---and 1741 clergymen of all denominations.

The Messra. Harpers have just published "Indian Traits by B. B. Thatcher," in two volumes, and constituting the VII and VIII vols. of the Boys and Girls Library.

The number of sheep in the United States are estimated at 20,000,0000. The capital invested in the growth and manufacture of wool, is estimated at \$167,500,000.

500,000.

The President has appointed Nicholas Philip Trist, of Virginia, Cossul of the United States, at Havans, in the place of William Shaler, deceased.

The Subscriber acknowledges with pleasure and gratitude, the receipt of Thirty Boilars from the Young Ladies' Sewing Society in New Braintree, to constitute him a life member of the American Home Missionary Society; also of Ten Dollars from the Young Gentlemen, to constitute him a member of the Mass. 8. School Society; and of Treenty Bollars from others of his par-

MEW WORRS.

MITCHELL'S CHEMISTRY. Elements of Chemical Philosophy, or the basis of Reid, completing the radiments of that acience, and the requisite Experimental Illustrations, with plate and diagrams. By Thomas D. Michell, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical College, Ohio; President of the Ohio Medical Lyceum; thomorary member of the Philosleiphia Medical and Columbian Chemical Societies, &c. PAXTON'S LETTERS ON SLAVERY: addressed to the Cumberland Congregation, Virginais. By J. D. Paxton, their for-

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John S. Maginnis, September 27, 1822.

Discourse on Education: An Instruction of the Rev. John S. Maginnis, September 27, 1822.

History of the Convention of Teachers, and other Friends of Education, assembled to form the American Institute of Instruction, August 18, 1830.

The Philosophy of Analogy: A Discourse delivered before the Phil Beta Kappa Society of Blood Island, September 7, 1831.

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1. That most of the leading the folionizate of the second color of siles. The second color of siles of the second color of the second

and do still believe that this 4. That more than 700 S pated and removed in cons

anxious to emancipate their Liberia, who are prevented ting them to remain here, under existing circumstances would not benefit their slav 5. That those who would 6. That those who are fr

 That those who are freeipation are clustering aroun
 That in those slave state ation Society first became prost nearly prepared for leg fayor of emancipation.
 That in these states the 8. That in these states the ures which have drawn publithe right direction, have been of Colonization, and in inner Colonization efforts.

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WHO TROUBLES ISRAEL! mon by the Rev. Daniel Ce Kings 18, 17: 18, has been The principle involved in the out distinctly by Mr. C. by general terms: "When ke nmunity, which threaten ose evils a strong reform sponsible for the agitations power that reforms, or the to it?"-After a few very thor proceeds to bring to certain causes which are su ime movers of disturba the peculiar doctrines of the all evangelical ministers, sy fort which grow out of a fire would be an excellent tract We copy one short parage

render will think of it and the marrow of the whole. God has revealed in his we which is most admirably ad peace with God—then peac then peace with men. It is The prophets revealed it and called its author the angels announced it as and called its author the angels announced it as gion—" Peace on carth of the precepts age all peaced tend to harmony and happing, which breathes only trouble. These doctrines er to the soul. When perperiate influence, the result when resisted, they at and the heart; and there conscience, war with men with God, at war with his ed even with his fellow blame for all this angui

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